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ABSTRACT

After 4 years of operation, the Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) presents this 1969 annual report and evaluation of its activities as required by the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. A brief overview is given of the history of the program, the Federal-state relationship, and strategies for regional development. Appalachia is then described in terms of education, health, children and youth, manpower development, rural programs in transportation, community facilities and housing, natural resources, local development districts, and regional economy. Also discussed are research, technical assistance, and planning. Appendices provide population data, a bibliography of research publications by the ARC, and breakdowns of funding for ARC-approved projects. (LS)

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APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION

ANNUAL REPORT

1969

1666 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20035

RC 004545

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State Cochairman—Gov. James A. Rhodes

States' Regional Representative—John D. Whisman

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Georgia	Gov. Lester Maddox
Kentucky	Gov. Louie B. Nunn
Maryland	Gov. Marvin Mandel
Mississippi	Gov. John Bell Williams
New York	Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller
North Carolina	Gov. Robert W. Scott
Ohio	Gov. James A. Rhodes
Pennsylvania	Gov. Raymond P. Shafer
South Carolina	Gov. Robert E. McNair
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Virginia	Gov. Mills E. Godwin
West Virginia	Gov. Arch A. Moore

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Deputy Director—Howard Bray

General Counsel—Donald W. Whitehead

Associate General Counsel—Robert L. McCloskey

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Georgia	H. Oliver Welch, Director, State Planning Bureau, Atlanta
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Maryland	Robert G. Garner, Beall, Garner, and Geare, Inc., Cumberland
Mississippi	David R. Bowen, Coordinator of Federal-State Programs, Jackson
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Pennsylvania	William T. Schmidt, Secretary of Commerce, Harrisburg
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Virginia	T. Edward Temple, Director, Division of Planning and Community Affairs, Richmond
West Virginia	Dr. B. L. Coffindaffer, Director, Federal-State Relations, Charleston

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
1666 CONNECTICUT AVENUE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20235

December 19, 1969

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Pursuant to Section 304 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, we respectfully submit to you, for transmittal to the Congress, a report on the activities carried out under this Act during Fiscal Year 1969.

Respectfully yours,

John B. Waters, Jr.

John B. Waters, Jr.
Federal Cochairman

Nelson Rockefeller

Nelson A. Rockefeller
Governor of New York
States Cochairman

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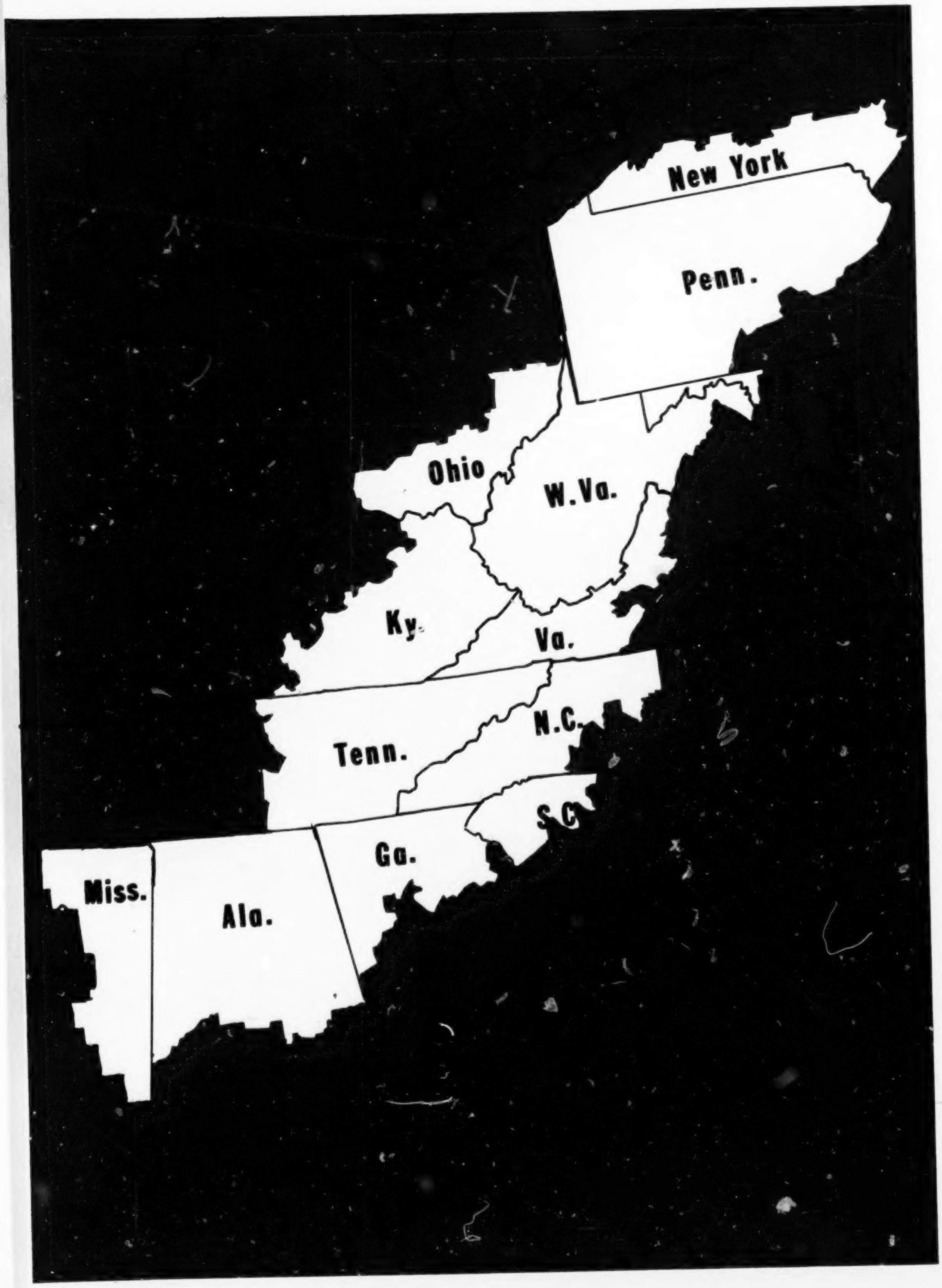
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INTRODUCTION

This report is an accounting of the activities of the Appalachian Regional Commission in fiscal 1969—the fourth year of operations under the Appalachian Regional Development Act. The purpose of the Act is to "assist the region in meeting its special problems, to promote its economic development, and to establish a framework for joint Federal and State efforts toward providing the basic facilities essential to its growth and attacking its common problems and meeting its common needs on a coordinated and concerted regional basis."

Passed in March, 1965, the Act was a response to the persistent economic and social hardship that blighted the lives of many Appalachians. This severe distress was largely rooted in the sharp decline in mining, agriculture and railroad employment as technology and market conditions changed rapidly in the 1950's. In that decade Appalachia lost over half of its jobs in agriculture and nearly 59 percent of its jobs in mining. Railroad employment, a major source of jobs among parts of Appalachia, dropped by 40 percent. While the region gained in service and construction employment, the rate of increase was only half that of the rest of the nation; gains in manufacturing jobs in the region were only two-thirds the rate for the rest of the country. This failure to generate the new jobs needed to absorb those displaced from mining, agriculture and railroads created serious unemployment—25 percent in one industrial county of Pennsylvania, far higher in eastern Kentucky and southern West Virginia.

Economic distress was compounded by the physical isolation of a large part of the region. Rugged mountains and narrow valleys characterize the core of Appalachia. The lack of adequate highways handicapped development of the Region as nationally increasing commerce moved by road and skirted the more mountainous, but still populous, sections of Appalachia.

Poverty was endemic in much of the region, evidenced by poor health conditions, substandard housing, inadequate education and heavy migration to escape to a better life. For some, the big cities outside Appalachia provided jobs and a chance to share in the material comforts enjoyed by increasing numbers of Americans. For many, though, the cities offered no improvement. These were the people without the skills and, all too frequently, the health needed to compete in the urban job market. Chronic neglect in education and health had reduced the odds for success of many migrants, just as it afflicted so many of the people left behind.

The nation has come to realize the inseparability of the problems of the cities and the plight of many rural citizens. We cannot afford to have prosperity in much of the land while large numbers of Americans go without the sound shelter, good schools and medical care that a rising national income can provide. The ultimate costs of such neglect far outweigh the investments in housing, education, health and other needs essential to decent life and national development.

The Appalachian Act provides the means for investments to, at least partially, meet these needs in the 13 states of the region. In the year covered by this report, there were early signs that regional investments were beginning to have a strategic impact; that new highways, vocational schools, housing projects and health services were beginning to fit together in an encouraging pattern of area-wide development and that change and improvement had begun. The Appalachian Regional Commission's program, along with the general growth in the national economy, increased private investment in the region, and higher expenditures by Federal, State and local governments on public programs have had a major effect on the region.

Among the major highlights of Fiscal Year 1969 were:

Construction on 68 miles of the Appalachian Development Highway System was completed, bringing the total completed by June 30, 1969 to 165 miles. By that date 481 miles were under construction, with 1,082 miles in right-of-way acquisition or design. About 270 miles were expected to be completed by the middle of fiscal 1970.

Fifty-nine vocational and technical schools were funded, providing facilities for 34,000 more students.

Eight multi-country areas completed their first full year of developing and demonstrating comprehensive health programs.

State housing corporations were established in West Virginia and North Carolina with Appalachian Regional Commission assistance, a long step towards providing the technical and financial capacity to relieve an acute housing shortage.

Planning began for a child development program to provide health, education and other social services to families with young children in need of this aid.

Eleven new development districts were supported, bringing the total of these local, multi-county agencies to thirty-six.

A NATIONAL LABORATORY

Congress in 1969 referred to the Appalachian Regional Development Program as a "national laboratory" in which new principles are being tested which might be applied to the country as a whole.

The Appalachian experiment is trying new political techniques designed to provide more effective coordination and cooperation between federal, state and local governments. It is an experiment in the "new federalism." It is an experiment, too, in developing a growth policy for one section of the United States.

In his State of the Union message, President Richard Nixon set forth the need for a similar "national growth policy."

Before a joint session of Congress, the President recommended that we carry "our concern with the quality of life in America to the farm as well as to the suburb, to the village as well as to the city. What rural America needs most is a new kind of assistance. It needs to be dealt with, not as a separate nation, but as a part of an overall growth policy for America."

He continued:

"We must create a new rural environment which will not stem the migration to urban centers but reverse it. If we seize our growth as a challenge, we can make the 1970's a historical period if by conscious choice we transform our land to what we want it to become."

Such a growth policy is in the early stages of being tried and tested in Appalachia. The Region is experimenting with new delivery systems for services in rural areas. It is trying new approaches to rural education, to the comprehensive delivery of health services, to providing a full range of public services in areas where, economically, traditional delivery systems will not work. This cooperative regional endeavor, involving 13 states, 393 counties, and almost 19 million people, is attempting new approaches to the provision of low and moderate income housing. It is encouraging coordinated attacks upon interrelated environmental problems. And it is doing this through a new kind of partnership where regionalism is employed when regionalism is appropriate; where state authority is utilized when state authority is needed; and where localism is given full play when it is the best way to assure a sound decision.

Only A Beginning

The last four years of the Appalachian Regional Development Program represent only a beginning—but an important beginning—in Appalachia's attempt to play its full role in the national life and to reap its fair rewards from the national economy. Many of the gains have been significant, but some of Appalachia's ills still exist.

During 1970, the Appalachian experiment will meet its greatest test, for in the coming year it must pull its separate programs and the separate needs of the Region into a still more effective comprehensive strategy for the long-term development of Appalachia.

Steps were taken in 1969 to achieve that objective.

During 1969, the program moved into a new stage as systems of physical facilities were completed. The Appalachian Regional Commission was able to shift emphasis from building these essential facilities toward operational programs which directly serve the people from the new facilities.

During 1969, funds approved by the Appalachian Regional Commission enabled the State of New York to complete a network of 16 vocational schools in its Appalachian counties.

Pennsylvania finally had under attack all the major anthracite mine fires which had for so long plagued the northeastern corner of the State.

Virginia received funds for completing a full network of vocational schools, community colleges, and public health centers.

Kentucky received approval for a vital system of vocational schools, educational television stations, home health services, and emergency health transportation systems.

South Carolina built several vocational and technical training schools, and Georgia received approval for a multicounty system of solid waste disposal programs.

Four vocational schools were funded in Tennessee in fiscal 1969.

During 1969, the Commission's attention focused more directly upon the people themselves, for it was the people of Appalachia—the quality of their life and opportunities—with whom Congress was concerned when it passed the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

THE PEOPLE AND THE REGION

Just before his death in 1967, Perley Ayer, the Chairman of the Council of the Southern Mountains, observed: "We beat ourself to death over wasted natural resources, water and trees and coal and soil, and this is important, but the greatest single wasted resource is people."

The unhappy predicament of many of Appalachia's people has been recited time and time again. Income, employment, educational achievement are far below the rest of the nation. Infant mortality, adult illiteracy, dilapidated housing are all far more widespread in Appalachia than in the rest of the nation.

The Appalachian program was established to help alter these conditions two centuries in the making.

From the outset, it was recognized that people—not geography—were the primary concern of Appalachian development. But it was also recognized that unless the basic facilities were built to provide improved services to the people; unless the environment in which they lived is cleaned up to protect their health and safety; and unless gainful employment is made available to all able and willing to work, the problems of the people will persist—as they have in the past—for generations.

Congress directed the Appalachian Regional Commission to develop strategies that would lead to permanent, rather than temporary, solutions to the Region's problems. It was recognized, therefore, that Appalachian development would, of necessity, require carefully staged plans to build a new future, step by step.

Five basic assumptions underlay the Appalachian strategy developed in partnership by the states, the localities, and the Federal representative on the Commission:

(1) Substantial investment in the health and education of the people is required because—in the language of one of the early Commission documents on the subject—"without investments in the health and skills of the people, resources will remain inert and capital will never appear."

(2) The location of Appalachia between the major metropolitan regions of the East, Midwest and South make it possible to integrate much of the Appalachian economy with the national mainstream by strengthening transportation linkages with major nearby business centers and thereby induce more rapid economic growth in the Region.

(3) Development of a well-balanced economy requires a growth strategy which recognizes the relationship between urbanization, service employment, and the potential for growth in rural areas.

(4) Public services and facilities provide the necessary support for most private investment in manufacturing plants and services. A proper public investment strategy attuned to that relationship would have to be developed which placed highest priority upon those public investments most likely to push local area economies over the threshold of growth.

(5) For such a strategy to succeed, the institutions of local and state government would have to be modernized and strengthened financially. New "private alliances" for Appalachia would have to be formed.

All these assumptions were combined into two Commission goals:

(1) *Social Goal*—To provide the people of Appalachia with the health and skills they require to compete for opportunity wherever they choose to live.

(2) *Economic Goal*–To develop in Appalachia a self-sustaining economy capable of supporting the people with rising incomes, improving standards of living, and increasing employment opportunities.

The programs undertaken by the Commission have been predicated upon these five assumptions and designed to accomplish the two general goals.

HISTORY

The Appalachian Regional Commission, conceived in the need for a concerted and comprehensive campaign to rid Appalachia of its financial and human poverty, was born on March 9, 1965, with the signing of the Appalachian Regional Development Act.

Passage of the Act came in response to the shocking scenes of human misery and disillusionment that appeared throughout the region, and which were brought home to millions of Americans during the presidential campaign of John F. Kennedy in 1960.

The governors of 10 Appalachian states met in Annapolis, Maryland, in May of that year to chart a course which would lead Appalachia back to a place of equal standing with the rest of the nation.

Coming to grips with what seemed to be a hopeless situation, recognizing that their region was a vast "island of poverty in the midst of affluence," these men established the Conference of Appalachian Governors. For the first time, Appalachia was viewed in terms of regional development, rather than state-by-state.

Meeting at the White House with President Kennedy in May, 1961, the governors proposed a comprehensive state-federal regional development program.

On April 9, 1963, following extensive study by state planners and the Area Redevelopment Administration, Kennedy established the President's Appalachian Regional Commission, a body unique in American politics, combining the resources of nine Appalachian states and ten federal departments and agencies.

Participating in the President's Commission were the States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. Federal organizations included the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Defense, Interior, Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare; the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the Small Business Administration and the Atomic Energy Commission.

The President's Commission submitted its report one year later to a new President, Lyndon B. Johnson. President Johnson proposed to Congress a bold and ambitious program of regional development, unlike any venture ever undertaken in the history of the United States.

Congress responded with the passage of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965, establishing the Appalachian Regional Commission to coordinate a six-year state and federal effort to put Appalachia back on its feet.

It was no longer the President's Commission; now it belonged to the people of Appalachia.

Joining forces with the federal government under the new legislation were the States of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Ohio, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia. The States of New York and Mississippi were added later.

The Commission first met on April 19, 1965. Attending were the Federal Cochairman appointed by the President to represent the Federal Government, and the Governors of the Appalachian States. At this conference the Governors agreed that they would serve as the State members of the Commission. They agreed to appoint representatives and alternate members from their States who would assist with Commission duties and attend regular Commission meetings. They also established the position of States' Regional Representative to act as the functional equivalent of the Federal Cochairman for the Appalachian States in the daily operations of the Commission with full-time offices in Washington .

The first Federal Cochairman of the Commission was John L. Sweeney, formerly Executive Director of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. In March 1967, he became Assistant Secretary of Transportation, and was succeeded by Joe W. Fleming, who had served for two years as his Special Assistant.

In March, 1969, President Nixon appointed John B. Waters, Jr., as Federal Cochairman. Waters, a native Appalachian, was a Sevierville, Tennessee, attorney and businessman before his appointment to the federal position in Washington.

The Governors elected Governor Carl E. Sanders of Georgia as the Commission's first State Cochairman. They agreed he would serve through June 30 of that year, and that the office of State Cochairman would rotate among the States with six-month terms beginning July 1 and January 1 of each year thereafter.

Since that time through June 30, 1969, the following Governors have served as State Cochairman of the Commission: Governor Sanders, Governor Edward T. Breathitt of Kentucky, Governor William W. Scranton of Pennsylvania, Governor J. Millard Tawes of Maryland, Governor Hulett C. Smith of West Virginia, Governor Dan K. Moore of North Carolina, Governor Buford Ellington of Tennessee, Governor Mills E. Godwin of Virginia and Governor James A. Rhodes of Ohio, New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller served for the term of July 1, 1969 to December 31, 1969, and South Carolina Governor Robert McNair from January 1 to June 30, 1970.

The position of States' Regional Representative, financed entirely by the States, was first filled by Harry A. Boswell, Jr. of Maryland who served from April 1965 until June 1966. He was succeeded on June 15, 1966, by John D. Whisman of Kentucky, who had previously served as Kentucky Representative on the Commission and as Executive Secretary of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission. Mr. Whisman had also been Chairman of the staff committee with the Conference of Appalachian Governors.

STRUCTURE AND OPERATION OF THE COMMISSION

All formal Commission actions require the affirmative vote of the Federal Cochairman and a majority of the State members. The States have authorized the States' Regional Representative to provide the States' approval on most Commission actions taken between Commission meetings. Program and project proposals may not be brought before the Commission for action except by the Governor of the State or his representative.

The main responsibilities of the Appalachian Regional Commission are:

- To develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs for the development of the Region.
- To implement these plans through financial assistance, provided under the Act, for the appropriate programs and projects.
- To provide technical assistance to the States and local development districts in implementing the Appalachian program.
- To serve as the focal point of coordination of Federal and State efforts in Appalachia.
- To sponsor and initiate research on problems facing the Region.

Since July 1, 1967, all of the Commission's administrative expenses have been shared equally by the States and the Federal Government.

The staff of the Commission, with offices in Washington, is financed half by the States, half by the Federal Government.

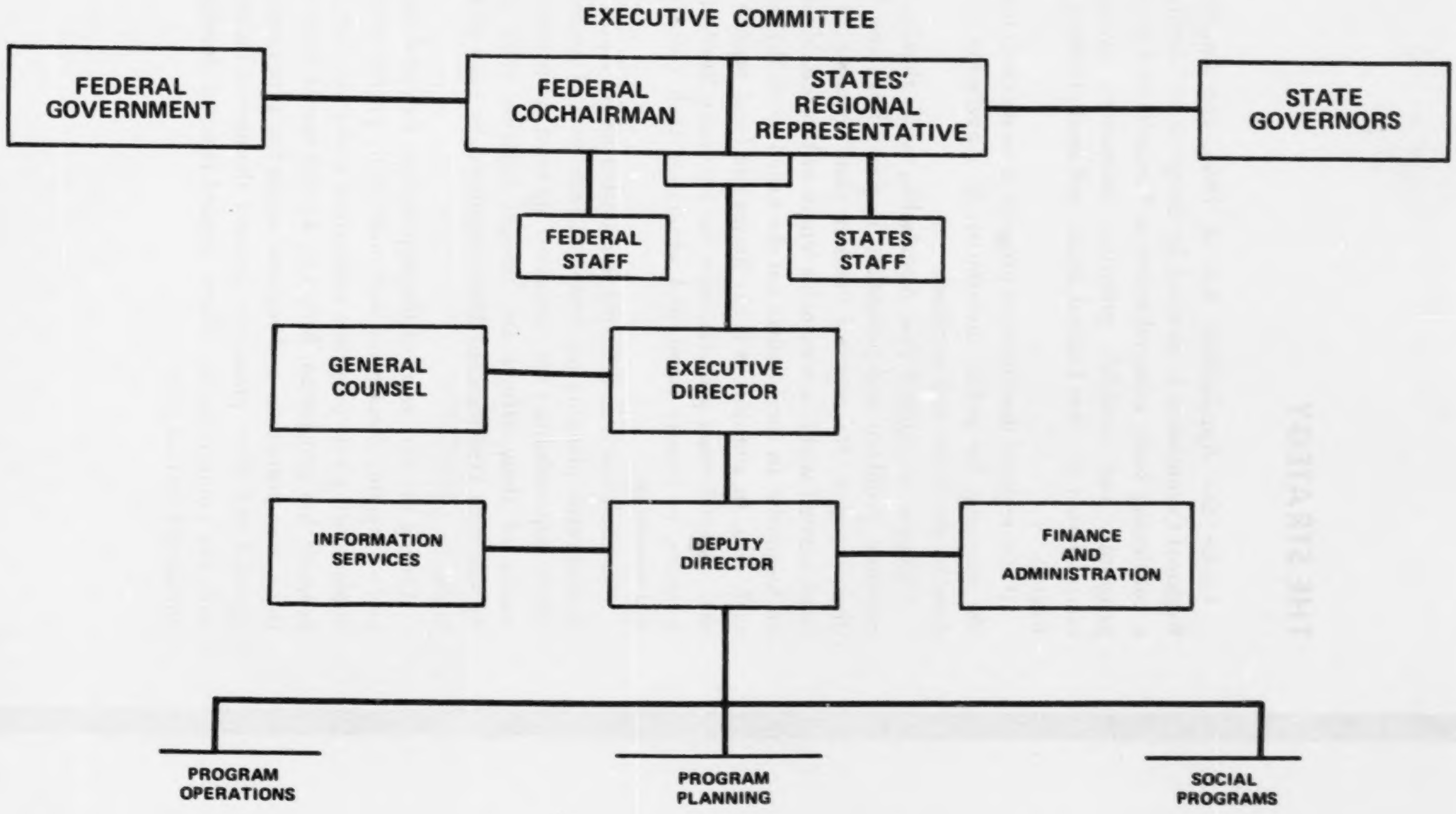
Under an Executive Director, the staff is responsible for assisting the Commission in carrying out the Act. Duties within the staff are assigned as follows:

- Executive Staff—General Counsel, Deputy Director (Secretary to the Commission), Comptroller, and Information Services.
- Planning Division—Regional Planning, Education and Health Planning, and Research.

- Technical Assistance Division—Project development and analysis and technical assistance to States and development districts.

In addition to the Commission staff, the Federal Cochairman has a small staff, supported entirely by Federal funds, which is primarily responsible for assisting him in the evaluation of projects and the coordination of the Appalachian program with other Federal agencies. The States' Regional Representative also has a small staff, supported entirely by State funds, to assist him in working with the Appalachian States.

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION STAFF STRUCTURE


EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
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STATE GOVERNORS
FEDERAL STAFF
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GENERAL COUNSEL
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
INFORMATION SERVICES
DEPUTY DIRECTOR
FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION
PROGRAM OPERATIONS
PROGRAM PLANNING
SOCIAL PROGRAMS

THE STRATEGY

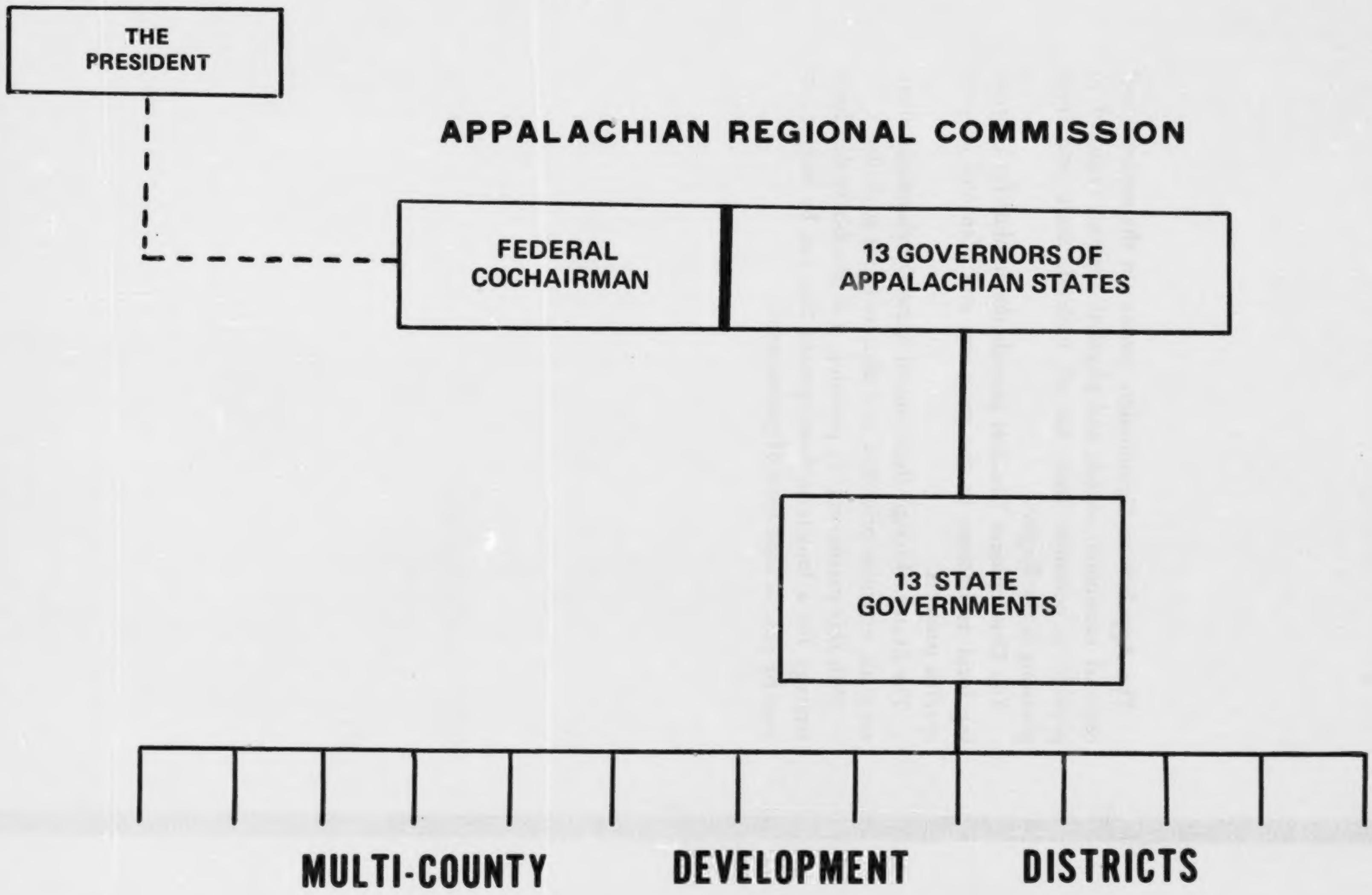
Under the Appalachian Act of 1965, the Appalachian Regional Commission is directed by Congress to "develop, on a continuing basis, comprehensive and coordinated plans and programs, and establish priorities thereunder, giving due consideration to other Federal, State, and local planning in the Region. . . ."

If the regional development program is to succeed, much of the planning for public investments in Appalachia must be done by the States and localities.

Congress recognized that Appalachia, while sharing many common problems and potentials, is also a huge and highly diverse region. No regional "master plan" capable of being implemented within a reasonable length of time could possibly be responsive to local desires nor the varied needs that exist in each area. In addition, it is the States and local organizations that conceive most projects, raise the necessary local or State revenues to finance them, and administer their construction and operation.

For these reasons, differing responsibilities for Appalachian development planning are vested at each level of government where responsibilities for execution are most appropriate. The results of these efforts are brought together each year in Appalachian Development Plans produced by each of the 13 States.

During the first years of the Appalachian Regional Development Program, these plans were necessarily preoccupied with implementing new programs authorized under the Act. As the program has progressed, however, knowledge of local aspirations, area potentials, and regional needs has advanced so that regional and State plans can concern themselves increasingly with the comprehensive efforts toward regional development envisioned by Congress.


THE PRESIDENT
APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION
FEDERAL COCHAIRMAN
13 GOVERNORS OF APPALACHIAN STATES
13 STATE GOVERNMENTS
MULTI-COUNTY DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The Appalachian Commission carries out the national and regional economic, social, and physical analyses required to provide a common basis for all Federal, State and local planning in the Region.

The Development Districts provide the conduit for expressing local aspirations in the program, and plan and execute specific projects.

The States, through their annual State Development Plans, set goals, establish priorities, and allocate funds to projects.

With this partnership in planning, it is possible to develop a strategy for a long-term development that can be carried out year by year at each level of government.

FOUR APPALACHIAS

In analyzing the various economic and geographic areas of the vast Appalachian region, it was found that there are four definite sub-regions, or four Appalachias, with characteristic problems and potentials unlike those of any other section of the region.

Southern Appalachia

The first of these major subregions is Southern Appalachia, covering Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and parts of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia. Industrialization and urbanization are occurring here quite rapidly, converting the area from an agricultural economy to manufacturing and services. New production jobs are being generated in such fields as apparel, textiles, and food processing. While much of this growth has been initially low wage and female-employing, several areas have already began to diversify beyond these labor intensive industries.

The first priority in Southern Appalachia is the development of an educational system capable of providing a labor force competitive with that of the nation as a whole. While many States are attempting to strengthen primary and secondary education on their own, all the States have recognized the need under the Appalachian Program to provide high school and post-high school level vocational and technical education on a large scale, if trained technical employees are to be available for the apparent growth industries in the South. New industries now developing in Southern Appalachia also require professional personnel, and the States are concentrating on the development of higher educational opportunities relevant to those growth opportunities.

Second priority has been assigned to public facilities in the growing industrial communities where growth has come so rapidly that it threatens to choke itself off before the people can realize its full benefits. In such communities, Appalachian assistance is used to develop a full complement of public facilities.

Northern Appalachia

The second subregion is Northern Appalachia, encompassing the southern tier of New York and most of the Allegheny Plateau area in Pennsylvania, Maryland, northern West Virginia, and southern Ohio. This part of Appalachia has problems related to the transition from dependence on a coal-steel-railroad economy to new types of manufacturing and service employment. Primary emphasis has been placed upon post-high school and adult occupational training to facilitate this transition.

Many communities suffer from environmental problems, legacies of past industrial and mining activities, including mine drainage pollution, mine subsidence, blight from strip mining, and mine fires and flooding. Community renewal and environmental improvement are the most pressing needs for future growth. High priority has been given to solving environmental problems through the use of mine area restoration, water pollution control, housing assistance, supplemental grant funds, and other Federal and State programs.

In addition, a number of local governments in the area, with assistance under the Appalachian Act, are investigating organizational and financial reforms to improve their effectiveness.

Appalachian Highlands

The third subregion is the Appalachian Highlands, which begins near Mt. Oglethorpe in Georgia and extends through the Great Smoky, Blue Ridge, Allegheny, and Catskill Mountains. Covering parts of Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Maryland, the Highlands is a sparsely populated segment of Appalachia rich in scenic beauty and recreation potential and close to the heavily-populated metropolitan areas of the East, Midwest, and South. A special task force of four Federal agencies and ten States, working through the Commission, is developing a recreational development plan for the Highlands designed to provide jobs and income to the people of the area.

Central Appalachia

The last of the four major subregions is Central Appalachia, covering 60 counties in eastern Kentucky, southern West Virginia, southwestern Virginia, and northern Tennessee, where urbanization must be accelerated if adequate services and employment opportunities are to be developed for their million and a half people. Only 250,000 persons live in communities of more than 2,500. The choice is between faster growth of key communities or continued out-migration. Four initial priorities have been established: transportation, education, health, and concerted development of key communities in the area. The largest share of the Appalachian Development Highway System has been allocated to this rugged area. Heavy emphasis is being placed on high school and post-high school vocational and technical education and complementary facilities such as educational television and community colleges. The comprehensive health program, under Section 202 of the Appalachian Act, covers counties where 75 percent of the population in Central Appalachia lives. The four States have cooperated through the Commission in developing a comprehensive interstate plan for the area's development. Local groups and individuals will be asked for their judgments early in 1969 before the plan is implemented.

During Fiscal Year 1969, still more specific determinations of development potential and public investment priorities in each of the "four Appalachias" are being developed.

FINANCING THE PROGRAM

Authorizations

The Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 authorized a total of $1.092 billion in Federal funds. Of this amount, $840 million was earmarked for highway construction over a six-year period ending in 1971. The remaining $252 million was authorized for the other programs under the Appalachian Act for a period of two years, through Fiscal Year 1967.

The 1967 amendments to the Appalachian Act increased the highway authorization from $840 million to $1.015 billion until 1971. In addition, the non-highway programs were authorized at $170 million for the two-year period, 1967–69.

In November, 1969, President Nixon signed legislation authorizing the extension of all major non-highway programs under the Act through fiscal 1971. Authorization for these programs was set at $268.5 million.

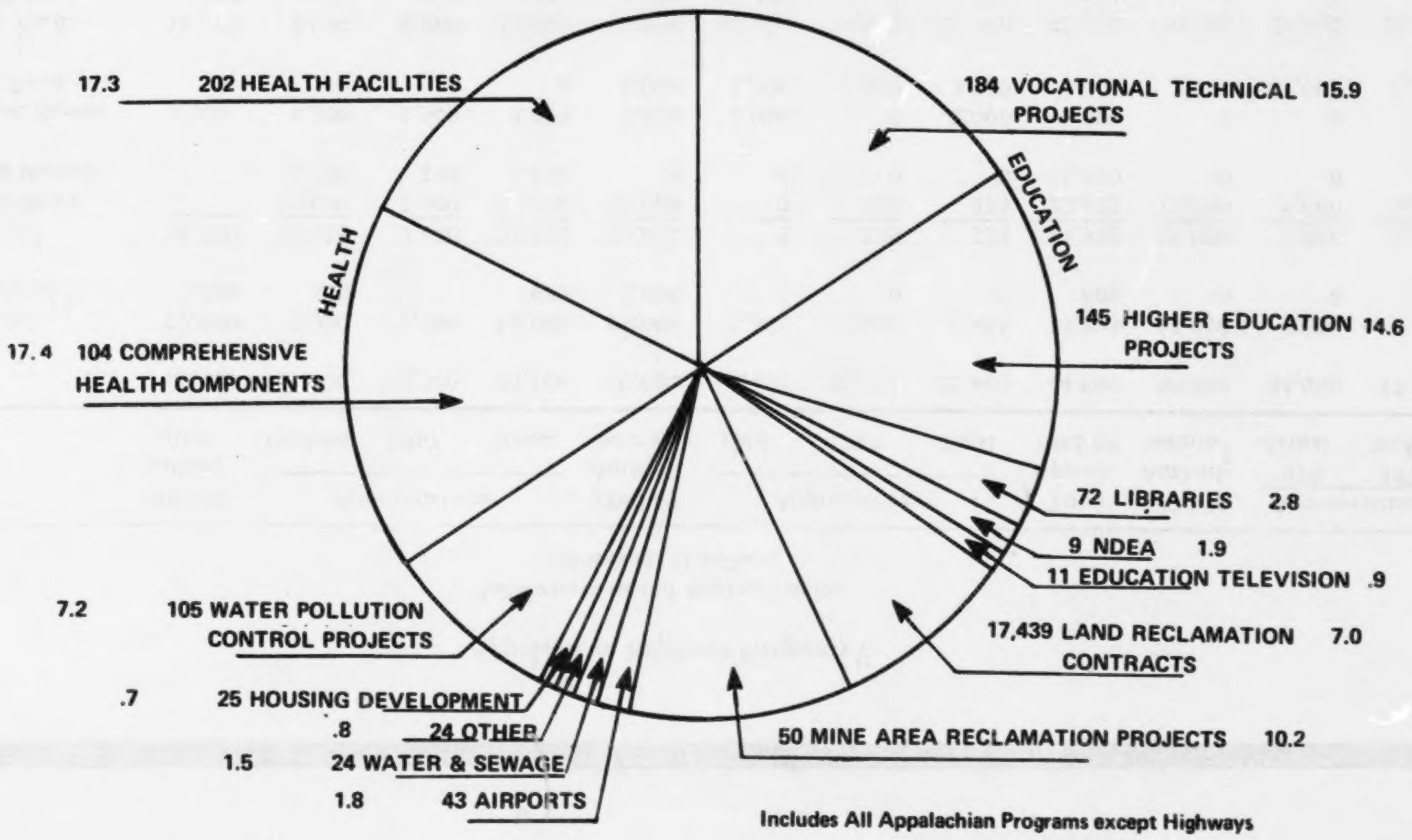
The highway construction program was extended through Fiscal Year 1973, with authorizations of $175 million for each fiscal year, 1970 through 1972, and $170 million for fiscal 1973. This represents an increase of $150 million over highway funds authorized in previous legislation, bringing the total authorization for the development highway and access road construction program to $1.165 billion.

Two-year authorizations in specific non-highway programs were approved as follow: health demonstration, $90 million; supplemental grants, $82.5 million; vocational education, $50 million; land stabilization, $15 million; mine area restoration, $15 million; research and local development districts, $13 million; housing, $3 million.

Appropriations

For the fiscal years 1965 through 1969, a total of $763,700,000 was appropriated by the Congress for all programs under the Appalachian Act. This total included $470 million for highways and $293,700,000 for all other programs. In fiscal 1969 alone, $73,600,000 was appropriated for non-highway programs and $100,000,000 was appropriated for highway construction.

APPALACHIAN INVESTMENTS
1965—1969



Includes All Appalachian Programs except Highways

Total Funds 140,600,000

Appalachian Regional Programs

Authorizations and Appropriations
(thousands of dollars)

	1965-67 Authori-zation	Appropriations			1968-69 Authori-zation[2]	Appropriations			Total Approp. 1965-69	1970-71 Authori-zations[2]	Appropriations	
		1965-66	1967	Total		1968	1969	Total			1970 Actual	1971 Budget
202 Health	69,000	21,000	2,500	23,500	50,000	1,400	20,000	21,400	44,900	90,000	34,000	42,000
203 Land Stabil.	17,000	7,000	3,000	10,000	19,000	3,300	2,665	5,965	15,965	15,000	3,000	0
204 Timber Devel.[1] . .	5,000	600	--	600	2,000	0	0	0	600	0	0	0
205 Mine Area:[1]	36,500	16,950	7,100	24,050	30,000	0	335	335	24,385	15,000	5,000	5,000
Bu. of Mines . .		15,600	7,000	22,600	30,000	0	335	335	22,935	15,000	5,000	5,000
Fish & Wildlife		1,350	100	1,450	0	0	0	0	1,450	0	0	0
206 Water Res. Survey	5,000	1,500	1,500	3,000	2,000	2,000	0	2,000	5,000	0	0	0
207 Housing Fund. . .	0	0	0	0	5,000	1,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000	1,000
211 Voc. Ed. Facil. . .	16,000	8,000	8,000	16,000	26,000	12,000	14,000	26,000	42,000	50,000	25,000	25,000
212 Sewage Treatment	6,000	3,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	1,400	0	1,400	7,400	0	0	0
214 Supp. Grants	90,000	45,000	30,000	75,000	97,000	34,000	32,600	66,600	141,600	82,500	34,000	40,000

302 Research & LDD	5,500	2,500	2,750	5,250	11,000	1,600	3,000	4,600	9,850	13,000	5,500	7,500
Less—Limitation . .	–	–	–	–	-78,000	–	–	–	–			
Total Non-Hwy	250,000	105,550	57,850	163,400	170,000	56,700	73,600	130,300	293,700	268,500	107,500	120,500
201 Highway	840,000	200,000	100,000	300,000	715,000	70,000	100,000	170,000	470,000	695,000[3]	175,000	175,000
Total Program	1,090,000	305,550	157,850	463,400	885,000	126,700	173,600	300,300	763,700	963,500[3]	282,500	295,500
105 Admin. Expenses	2,400	1,290	1,100	2,390	1,700	746	850	1,596	3,986	1,900	932[4]	958
Grand Total . .	1,092,400	306,740	158,950	465,790	886,700	127,446	174,450	301,896	767,686	965,400	283,432	296,458

[1] Appropriations are adjusted to account for reappropriations to other accounts—for 204 and 205 programs of $1.2 million.

[2] 1968-69 and 1970-71 authorizations are new authorizations. Authorizations not appropriated lapsed in 1967 and 1969.

[3] Includes authorization of $175 million and $170 million for 1972 and 1973 respectively.

[4] Includes pending request for transfer of $42 thousand to this account.

In the 1969 amendments, actual appropriations for fiscal 1970 were set at $107,500,000 for non-highway programs and $175,000,000 for highways. Specific non-highway appropriations for fiscal 1970 are as follows: health demonstration, $34 million; supplemental grants, $34 million; vocational education, $25 million; land stabilization, $15 million; mine area restoration, $5 million; research and local development districts, $5.5 million; housing, $1 million.

1969 Amendments

Health—Congress amended Section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act to specify support for nutrition and child care projects. Both the Senate and House Public Works Committees stated that the Appalachian region is uniquely suited to serve as a national laboratory for child development programs.

Special emphasis will also be given to programs and research "for the early detection, diagnosis and treatment of occupational diseases arising from coal mining, especially black lung."

To further assist agencies whose services are supported as part of the Appalachian health demonstration program, the Congress raised the federal share of operation costs from 50 to 75 percent for the third, fourth and fifth years of these programs' existence. Operating grants for the first two years remain at a maximum level of 100 percent in federal funds.

An amendment was also passed permitting combination of Appalachian demonstration health money with other federal grant-in-aid programs to cover costs of child development projects.

Mine restoration—Congress amended Section 205 (a) (2) of the Act to allow the Secretary of the Interior to make grants directly to states in order to plan and execute their own projects for extinguishing underground and outcrop mine fires.

The 1969 amendments also extend, through fiscal 1971, the provision permitting the federal share in projects conducted on land not owned by the federal government to be as high as 75 percent of the total project cost.

Appalachian Regional Development Programs

Cumulative Allocations to States by Program. Allocations are through the fiscal year ending June 30, 1970.
Programs which are not allocated on a pre-determined formula are shown on the basis of currently approved projects. These include:

205–Mine Area Restoration
207–Housing Fund
302–Portion dealing with projects of a Region-wide rather than individual State nature.

(Amounts shown in thousands of dollars)

State	Section 201A	Section 201B	Section 202	Section 203	Section 205	Section 207	Section 211	Section 212	Section 214	Section 302 LDD	Section 302 Res.	Total
Alabama	-0-	11,828	5,382	2,448			5,585	691	17,613	839	75	44,461
Georgia	11,068	1,286	8,359	873		132	3,871	496	11,590	350	130	38,655
Kentucky	113,907	1,746	14,803	2,005		100	6,840	-0-	12,599	974	241	153,215
Maryland	29,341	500		248	65		2,379	275	8,523	106	106	41,543
Mississippi	-0-	3,800		709		319	2,271	-0-	6,390	245	68	13.802
New York	66,349	239		1,611	125	131	4,357	479	11,097	382	160	84,930
North Carolina . .	30,207	1,755	7,513	1,310			4,555	947	12,036	494	259	59.076
Ohio	34,932	2,125	7,454	1,929	1,397	113	4,355	499	12,826	455	115	66,200
Pennsylvania . . .	67,502	7,857		1,467	19,935	423	11,918	2,334	28,690	916	250	141,292
South Carolina . .	-0-	6,434	10,986	506			3,419	391	10,469	346	38	32,589
Tennessee	36,308	4,690	2,679[1]	2,209	300		5,456	770	16,080	580	333	69.405
Virginia	38,652	1.350	4,788	989	111		5,779	311	9,356	359	25	61,720
West Virginia . .	159,734	2.500	12,791	1,611		268	6,174	116	17,711	870	288	202,063
Sub-Total	588,000	46.110	74,756	17,916	21,933	1,486	66,960	7,310	174,980	6,916	2,088	1,008,455

[1] Includes 3 counties in Northern Georgia.

Housing—Section 207 of the Act was amended to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to provide non-profit organizations in the region with information, advice and technical assistance regarding construction, rehabilitation and operation of low- and moderate-income housing projects.

Sewage treatment—The 1969 amendments also permit the use of supplemental grants under Section 214 of the Act to be used for projects prefinanced by state and local governments under Section 8 (c) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

Local Development Districts—Section 302 (a) of the Act was amended to allow continued funding of local development districts after three years, the limit set by the original Act.

Border extension—Congress also asked the President to undertake a study to determine which portions of upper New York State are socially or economically compatible with either the New England or Appalachian region and should therefore be included with either grouping. The study is to be completed by June 30, 1970.

I. THE PEOPLE OF APPALACHIA

EDUCATION

"Nothing is more important than education to the people of this region." That judgment was presented to the Appalachian Commission by Dr. Frank A. Rose, chairman of the Appalachian Education Advisory Committee and former president of the University of Alabama.

The single major symptom of the Region's education malaise, according to the Advisory Committee, is the fact that 71 percent of Appalachian students who entered the first grade in 1948 failed to graduate from high school in 1960.

More recent data indicates improvement, but Appalachia's drop-out rate still runs 20--25 percent higher than the national average. The loss rate results in undereducated and underskilled youth, destined to swell the welfare and unemployment rolls in Appalachia, or in the urban areas to which many of them migrate. And the undereducated work force remaining in the region acts as a deterrent to economic growth.

A second major indication of the unmet needs of Appalachian children is their educational attainment.

Excluding the Appalachian counties of New York and Pennsylvania, only four Appalachian counties equaled or exceeded the national median number of school years completed (10.6) in 1960. Eleven percent of Appalachian adults (25 or older) had completed less than five years of school as compared to a national average of 8.4 percent. The national average of adults completing high school was 41.8 percent in 1960, as compared to 32.3 percent for Appalachia. The Commission has committed a major part of its funds to the improvement of educational opportunities in the Region. In Fiscal Year 1969, the Commission provided $21.4 million for education under the Vocational Education grant program (Section 211) and the Supplemental Grant program (Section 214) of the Appalachian Act. These investments had a substantial multiplier effect, producing an additional investment of $51.9 million of facilities and equipment from other Federal programs, State and local governments and private funds.

One-room dilapidated schoolhouses (top) are gradually disappearing from Appalachia. One teacher often taught as many as twelve grades, and her only teaching aid was a pot-bellied stove that kept the winter out. The Appalachian Regional Commission is helping to replace these old structures with modern facilities (bottom) featuring the latest teaching equipment, qualified instructors and wide range of relevant courses.

In several Appalachian states, Commission and other funds have been combined to complete networks of new educational facilities and services.

Virginia has virtually completed a network of vocational-technical schools and community colleges within commuting distance of every resident of the 21 counties in the region.

New York has completed its planned 16 area-wide vocational schools and is shifting its Appalachian funds to construction of technical education facilities at community colleges.

Kentucky has been able to build and equip 38 vocational centers in the mountains.

South Carolina, by the end of Fiscal Year 1969, had completed most of its secondary-school vocational facilities.

During the fiscal year, the Commission approved funds for 59 vocational education and technical schools to serve an estimated 34,000 students. Since the start of the Appalachian program, the Commission has shared in the funding of 235 such institutions. Many of these schools serve three shifts of students: two groups of youths who spend half their day in basic high school courses, the other half in vocational training, and adults who attend vocational classes at night.

Of the 235 schools funded in the last four years, half are now open. The ARC investment of $72,000,000 has stimulated a total local, State and Federal investment of more than $250,000,000. More than two-thirds of this funding was at the high school level and has resulted in a 50 percent increase in job relevant training opportunities in the Region, or 110,000 new training positions.

The Commission has been spending an average of 57 percent of its supplemental funds under Section 214 for education projects. These range from enabling districts to make greater use of the National Defense Education Act Title III for elementary and secondary school equipment to investment in colleges. Some Appalachian school districts have tripled and quadrupled their materials and equipment buying.

During Fiscal Year 1969, the Commission identified six educational priorities based on analysis of its Educational Advisory Committee and with the agreement of representatives of the State Departments of Education, Governors' offices and Higher Education Commissions of the Appalachian states.

The priorities are:

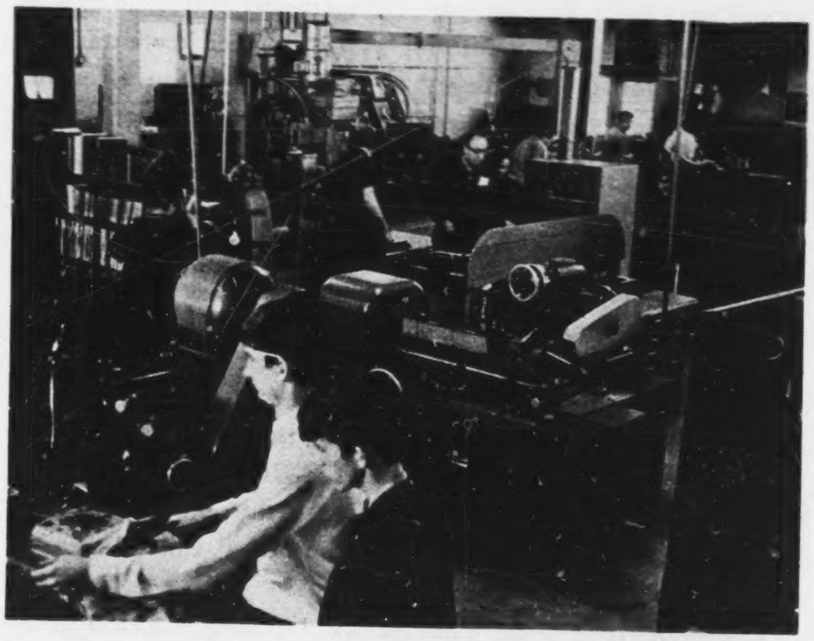
Early Childhood Education. Much evidence points to the fact that children, particularly those coming from disadvantaged families, can and should start school younger and receive remedial services that enable them to advance both physically and mentally.

In some parts of the Region, 65 percent of first grade entrants failed first grade. Such children drop out later or are perfunctorily moved through the school system to graduate as functional illiterates, an average of five and three quarters grades behind in their attainment.

Yet only five of the thirteen States in the Region have even Statewide kindergarten programs. In three of the five states having kindergartens, less than 50 percent of the Appalachian school districts have kindergartens. Among the efforts to improve and expand early childhood education opportunities in the Region is a Commission-aided study in West Virginia. Under the direction of the Governor's office, a study is being made of the need for early childhood education in the state and the specific legislation required to meet that need. The Commission provided assistance under Section 302 of the Appalachian Act.

Occupational Information. The highest drop-out rate comes in grades 7–9, as a young person begins to mature and question the relevance of school. By grade 10, he must choose courses which should prepare him either for college or the work-a-day world. Although frequently inadequately prepared to make informed choices, most students end up in college preparatory or general courses of study. An apparent cause is an almost total lack of information about career and employment opportunities, economic and social considerations as well as a negative bias by school personnel toward less-than-college level preparation. The Commission feels that this problem could be alleviated by providing through the school, at least in grades 7–9, information relating to occupational choices.

Occupational Education. Once provided with a rational basis for decision-making, a student must be provided with job-relevant training opportunities. The Commission has adopted a policy requiring that its grants for vocational and technical schools under Section 211 and Section 214 assist programs which relate to projected labor market demands locally, regionally and nationally. At current rates of program investment, Commission investments should, by 1973, result in opportunities for at least 50 percent of the Region's high



Vocational training in courses relevant to jobs available in today's industry is one of the Commission's biggest programs. At the Hazard Area Vocational-Technical School in Kentucky (one of 235 such schools which have been funded throughout the region) students are being trained in tool and die-making skills.

school students to be enrolled in job-relevant training opportunities. Projections and plans are being updated in the adult and technical training needs area as well.

Educational Manpower. In order to improve early childhood and occupational training, as well as education generally, new staff and personnel to provide services must be developed. Emphasis is being placed on training and retraining teachers for instruction in courses geared to today's job market. There is also emphasis on training early childhood personnel, occupational guidance personnel, and para-professionals. The student-teacher ratio in the Region is significantly higher than the national average. With lower salaries, low teacher mobility, and scarce human and fiscal resources, Appalachia must depend heavily on assuring a supply of aides to gain better use of professional staff. Low teacher mobility, advanced age of school personnel, lack of supervisor support and little opportunity for self-development emphasize the need to better link the large number of colleges of the Region in an effort to upgrade the school staffs that provide them with students.

Multi-Jursdictional Service Agencies. Because Appalachia is primarily rural, many of the region's school systems lack the fiscal base and student population to economically justify provision of many of the most basic educational and support services to its students. While consolidation is proceeding, topography still limits the size and efficiency of districts. An alternative solution is to assist states in development of Multi-Jurisdictional Service Agencies to provide for basic education and administrative services. It is significant that while 39 states have arrangements of this type, only two Appalachian States have formally developed this pattern of service.

Comprehensive State Educational Planning. Central planning capability should be developed in the Appalachian States to manage and coordinate development and program activities in these priority areas and generate five—year development plans for education to be integrated with other Commission planning and support. With one exception, the Appalachian State Departments of Education have only decentralized and short range planning capability, although most are making concerted efforts to undertake this task.

During part of Fiscal Year 1968 and Fiscal Year 1969, the Commission's educational planning activities in the Region were aided by a $132,624 grant from the U.S. Office of Education under Title V of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Commission allocated $60,000 from research funds to provide expert assistance to its member states to plan and design comprehensive education programs.

Towards the end of Fiscal Year 1969, the Commission initiated a survey of 32,000 of the 160,000 Appalachian teachers in order to determine the need for and nature of programs for: (1) recruiting teachers for Appalachian schools; (2) up-grading present teachers, (3) and for more precisely defining teacher shortages. Specific program recommendations will be developed from the findings. The study is to be completed in the late winter of Fiscal Year 1970.

Through its Education Advisory Committee and subcommittees, the Commission has served as a forum for exchange of information in education and as a market place for states to obtain technical assistance.

New York, for example, shared its Cooperative Review Service process and staff services with West Virginia, resulting in increased experience for New York personnel and the adoption by West Virginia of a modified district review system for its own use. Significantly, New York bore the expenses of its staff in this effort.

In Maryland, a State Appalachian Education Committee has met monthly since 1967, assisting the Governor in the innovative uses of existing Commission programs.

Through this committee's efforts, an alliance was created between the junior colleges and the school districts to train and use educational aides. Initially, because no federal funds were available, State and local funds were used. Federal and local funds were reallocated to hire the aides and train local teachers to use them. Combinations of Vocational Education Act of 1963, Manpower Development Training Act, Appalachian and local funds were used to build and operate an early childhood demonstration center at Frostburg College for 3, 4, and 5 year-olds. The center also trains teachers and aides.

The Commission intends to provide technical assistance and planning grants to the states during 1970–71, to allow the states to design and implement programs according to priorities established by each individual state.

HEALTH

A healthy population is essential for success in regional development. For many people in Appalachia, good health has been elusive.

Appalachia's people have not shared in the rising health status of the nation generally. It has become increasingly evident that the improvement of the health levels of Appalachia will depend on advances in education, better housing, expanded employment opportunities, adequate roads and other developmental achievements. But direct attention to health deficits is also required.

Section 202 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act provides a way to demonstrate new and improved techniques for the delivery of health services in Appalachia. Eight areas in as many states were conducting demonstrations under Section 202 and a ninth was designated in 1969.

Six counties in Georgia and Tennessee were designated as a ninth health demonstration area in December, 1969. The counties include Catoosa, Dade and Walker in Georgia, and Tennessee's Hamilton, Marion and Sequatchie counties.

In keeping with a fundamental Commission practice, each demonstration area covers a cluster of rural and urban counties linked together for planning purposes. The Commission designated the areas in Fiscal Year 1968 on the basis of initial proposals to meet criteria proposed to the Commission

The delivery of medical services to the thousands of isolated residents of the rural Appalachian region is a major program now being undertaken by the Appalachian Commission. Because of their isolation, the people of the region—and especially the children—have not received adequate health care.

by the Appalachian Health Advisory Committee, a group of experienced professionals from public and private life. (Health Advisory Committee Report; March 1966).

The Appalachian demonstration health program, by harnessing the government and private sectors to improve the public well-being, anticipated the philosophy on national health problems expressed by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch and Dr. Roger Egeberg, Assistant Secretary for Health:

"Unless government and our vast array of private institutions can learn to work together, we cannot succeed. The fault in the past has been shared by both. Too often government has operated independently and even blindly. . . . And too often the private sector has been reluctant to give up outmoded practices that are unsuited to the incredibly rapid changes of our society."

The public-private health demonstrations in Appalachia are attempting a comprehensive approach involving all aspects of health to improve the quantity and quality of health services and reach persons who do not have access to essential care.

Planning is carried out through councils comprised of public officials, interested citizens, physicians, dentists, hospital administrators and other providers of care from the local area.

Administration of the health program is a partnership between the Appalachian Regional Commission, the U.S. Health Service and Mental Health Administration, the States, and the local health councils.

States with demonstration areas are: Alabama, 3 counties; Georgia, 12 counties; Kentucky, 16 counties; North Carolina, 4 counties; Ohio, 7 counties; South Carolina, 6 counties; Virginia, 7 counties; and West Virginia, 9 counties. Some 2.14 million persons live in the present demonstration areas. (Appendix B identifies these counties.)

The Appalachian health program authorizes the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare to make planning grants of up to 75 percent, construction and equipment grants of up to 80 percent, and grants for up to 100 percent for initial operation and operating deficits for the first two years of a project, and up to 75 percent of such costs for the following three years. (Until enactment of the 1969 amendments to the Appalachian Act, the maximum Federal share was 50 percent in the last three years.)

Virtually any health project undertaken in Appalachia is needed to fill a void in services or facilities, or to expand an activity so that service can reach more of the population. An important goal of the demonstration health program is to develop the area's capacity for setting priorities among projects in order to effectively phase the development of programs and to lay a firm foundation to meet continuing needs. While this goal is still to be fulfilled, progress has been made.

The demonstration program's success depends heavily on the availability of health manpower. As a step toward encouraging medical and nursing professionals to practice in the Region, the Commission funded a program in Fiscal Year 1969 which brought 108 medical students and student nurses into the demonstration areas and other parts of the region to experience largely rural practice conditions. These students worked alongside local physicians and health agencies. The program was administered by the Student American Medical Association.

The Commission also supported 16 nursing students during a nine-week summer project in a remote area of Appalachia Kentucky. The student nurses worked in association with the community service program of Alice Lloyd College at Pippa Passes, Kentucky. The 16 student nurses were recruited by the National Student Nurses Association.

The Southeast Kentucky Regional Health Demonstration participated through its Field Professors of Medicine and the Home Health Nursing Project. A registered nurse and a trained nutritionist are part of the professional health staff which supervise the students.

Home health care is one of the Appalachian Commission's newer experiments. Nurses like Doris A. Hollenback, with the Home Health Agency in Homeplace, Ky., bring medical care to the homes of patients who have no means of transportation.

The Commission also aided in the recruitment of professional health personnel to staff activities in the demonstration health areas. Some 25 professionals were placed in jobs in these areas by direct efforts of the Commission during a relatively short period of Fiscal Year 1969.

The following are examples of projects in the demonstration areas to relieve the health manpower shortage:

Nine senior medical students from the University of Kentucky spent six-week clerkships in Eastern Kentucky communities. Their work, under the guidance of physicians holding field professorships from the University of Kentucky School of Medicine, includes community health diagnosis, visits to patients in their homes, and epidemiological surveys.

In Alabama, a program is underway to train nurses and technicians. In all, 28 students are in nursing training at Calhoun Junior College; 12 students have been sent to the Regional Technical Institute for Health Occupations at the University of Virginia. The students receive stipends and certain expenses, and each has signed an agreement to work at least one year in the three-county demonstration area.

An effort is being made in Georgia to encourage students of junior high school level to consider preparing for health careers. This is not too early because vocational training for a number of sub-professional health occupations is starting to be offered in high schools.

The Dalton (Ga.) Junior College has an ultimate goal of graduating fifty nurses a year. Eighteen full-time and four part-time nursing students were enrolled at the college in 1969. Clinical facilities for actual experience are provided by the Whitfield County Health Department and Hamilton Memorial Hospital.

Training is being offered in the North Carolina demonstration area for a variety of health careers including medical office assistants, laboratory assistants and a wide range of other health-related jobs such as ambulance attendants, hospital food workers, and child care workers. Area hospitals are providing training space and instructional staff. Inservice training to continually improve the skills of present staffs is being provided to 240 nurses, 30 supervisory employees and 30 persons in hospital housekeeping.

By June 1970, a project in the Ohio area will be graduating annually 48 licensed practical nurse students. Candidates are being recruited in high schools and among older women, with particularly high interest shown by those 45–50 years old.

Approximately 30 students who began training in Fiscal Year 1969 will be graduating in the South Carolina area in radiological technology. Additional programs are proposed for dental assistants and ward secretaries, and expansion of the medical laboratory assistant program is planned.

Efforts are well underway in the demonstration program to improve the health of children. While these efforts are largely traditional public health programs, they are absolutely essential and require further expansion.

In three of the nine demonstration counties of West Virginia, 9,800 children in the first through eighth grades have been screened for heart disease. Some 250 of these youngsters were referred to private doctors, the Mercer County Regional Diagnostic Clinic, the Crippled Children's Services, and Charleston Memorial Hospital for more elaborate examinations and treatment. Plans call for extending this program to the other six counties in the demonstration area.

Because of high infant mortality rate, the demonstration area has increased the number of special clinics, or established clinics where none existed. For example, there are now two pre-natal clinics and two cancer screening clinics instead of one each. Family planning and adult health screening clinics have gone into operation. Some 675 persons have attended lectures on family planning methods. Under another Appalachian health project, most of the counties have completed a survey on the immunization of babies. Immunizations are being coordinated with public health clinics.

A task force on nutrition has been established as part of the public health program in the North Carolina area. Welfare agencies, county commissioners, agriculture extension agents and public health officials in the four counties are cooperating with the Appalachian health council to modify existing food programs to meet needs, combine various food programs for greater efficiency and carry out nutritional education. Some 500 pre-school children were examined in a six-month period to determine their nutritional status.

Screening clinics have been established in Kentucky to detect disease as early as possible, including those affecting children. Plans provide for some of these clinics to be held in outlying locations rather than only in present county health offices. This will bring the preventive service closer to large numbers of rural residents who otherwise would find it difficult to reach the central offices. Local medical societies are cooperating with the clinic program. Home health services covering the area are operating successfully.

Sufficient staff has been recruited and equipment and facilities provided for a comprehensive speech and learning diagnostic and treatment program–the first in the Georgia demonstration area. Some 20,000 children in the first and fourth grades will be tested for speech and learning defects, and high school students needing speech correction also will be examined. Youngsters needing attention will be referred to local doctors and to school audiologists.

The public health program has been expanded in Alabama. Maternity clinics have been established in Morgan and Limestone Counties; the one in Morgan County enlarged. Some 60 to 75 babies are now being seen each week in well-baby clinics compared to 25–30 each week before the grant. In a seven-month period, 4,800 school children in Limestone County were tested for eye, ear, speech and dental problems and those needing care were referred to public health agencies or private physicians. The three counties have now joined in a single health department, bringing greater efficiency and helping to close gaps in essential health services.

School systems, Head Start agencies and county health departments have allied to expand and extend speech and hearing diagnosis and therapy services in South Carolina. Volunteers are being trained to assist in the screening of children.

With an Appalachian grant, Pickens County, South Carolina, has established its first public health dental program. Some 800 patients—mostly school children with their permanent teeth—have been provided care. A second dentist is being recruited to operate a mobile dental unit. A hygienist is being recruited to conduct a dental health education program.

Thirty-five clinics, including five family-planning clinics, are being instituted as the health staffs in each Virginia demonstration county are expanded. Nine local physicians are now aiding these clinics, and 700 more patients a year are being given care.

The Commission in Fiscal Year 1969 approved a wide array of facilities, ranging from large regional hospitals to small public health clinics, in the demonstration areas. Many existing facilities are physically inadequate. New or modernized facilities are needed to meet standards. Other types of facilities, such as extended care units and long-term facilities, are needed to provide alternatives to high-cost general hospitals.

In Virginia, four county health centers have been approved as a base for services and as part of the plan that will eventually lead to a network of clinics, satellite hospitals and regional hospitals.

In West Virginia, new design and construction techniques are being used to speed construction of public health centers.

In Kentucky, the concept of "levels of care" is being implemented through construction of a range of facilities including emergency, extended care, long-term care, and psychiatric and general hospital beds.

Continued planning, in conjunction with development and implementation of actual health projects, is a basic element in the Section 202 program. This planning aspect of the demonstration is in harmony with P.L. 89-749, the Comprehensive Health Planning and Public Health Services Amendments of 1966. The twelve-county Northeast Georgia Regional Health Advisory Council has been officially designated as the "749" area planning agency. In Kentucky, the three medical trade areas encompassed by the demonstration area form the nucleus of larger planning regions which will add other counties and add members to the present councils. The Tri-County Appalachian Regional Health Planning Commission, Alabama's Section 202 organization, is functioning as a P.L. 749 organization.

The demonstration organization in North Carolina, the Regional Health Council of Eastern Appalachia, is operating similarly. The Ohio Valley Health Services Foundation will be the official State planning agency for the seven-county Appalachian demonstration area.

The six counties which make up the South Carolina Appalachian Regional Health Policy and Planning Council and one adjacent county have been designated as three separate planning areas under P.L. 89-749. Any applications for Federal funds originating from these planning areas must be reviewed by the Appalachian Council to assure against duplication. The Council remains the overall health planning agency in the area.

The Southern West Virginia Regional Health Council, which directs the demonstration, has sought designation as the "749" planning area. The same applies to the seven-county Section 202 organization in Virginia.

Efforts have begun in several states to link planning in the Regional Medical Program to the demonstration areas' planning.

In order to assure that the planning element in the Section 202 programs continues to improve, the Commission began in Fiscal Year 1969 to require that each demonstration area annually update a long-term health investment plan. This plan is to include a description of health projects for which Appalachian and other Federal health funds will be sought and how those projects will deal with the health problems described in the plan. The plan is addressed to both the short-term and long-term financing needs for projects and indicates how funds will be secured to operate service components as Federal support phases out.

CHILDREN AND YOUTH

"We cannot heal one another with laws, or even with food and care and jobs—though they are an absolute necessary beginning. Nor can children learn to love unless they are loved—treated with kindness and tenderness and respect and concern and consistency over a long enough period of time to make the experience a firm part of their life, an experience that has been made trustworthy by time."

Robert Coles, M.D.
Marie Piers in "Wages of Neglect"

For some time, the Commission has been supporting health projects of benefit to children in the selected comprehensive health demonstration areas of the region. These projects include infant and maternal care services, dental care; screening for heart, hearing and vision defects; and mental health services.

Support for such programs is continuing. But many children and their families often need an array of services beyond health, embracing education, job training, counseling, recreation and other services.

Proverbs and folklore remind us that "great oaks from little acorns grow" and that "as the twig is bent, so grows the tree."

Modern scientific findings validate those old sayings. Poor maternal and infant nutrition, inadequate education and stimulation, uncorrected disabilities and lack of understanding by the parents all interact to produce damaged personalities and reduced intelligence. The human tragedy is great. The impact of it on the development of the Region is severe for it drastically reduces the skilled labor force essential to economic growth. Additionally, resources which could be channeled into social and economic advancement are directed to simply maintaining a new generation of welfare clients.

The following data is one measure of the need for child development aid in the region:

Less than 5 percent of the approximately 2.2 million children under six in Appalachia have available comprehensive services such as those included in Head Start.

About 43 percent of all children under six in Appalachia are categorized as poor by OEO standards and are likely to require some special services. Head Start is available to only about 11 percent of these children.

Over 85 percent of the poor children in Appalachia under six receive no financial aid or services in the form of Aid for Families with Dependent Children or Head Start.

During Fiscal Year 1969 the Commission took the first steps toward planning comprehensive child development programs in the Region. The 1969 Amendments to the Appalachian Act provide for special emphasis on such programs utilizing Appalachian Health funds completely or in combination with other Federal funds to support child-centered services.

But the Commission recognized that its attention should also be addressed to the teen-aged youth and young adults of Appalachia. The responsibility for the preservation of Appalachia's unique cultural heritage, for social progress, and for continued economic development will soon pass to these young people of the region. Today 65 percent of the students who enter schools in the region drop out before getting a high school diploma.

Hundreds of younger professionals and adults needed to build a better future for the Region are leaving their homes for more lucrative positions in other parts of the nation.

In West Virginia, 70 percent of the people leave before they reach the age of 24.

Regionally, 70 percent of the teachers leave within the first four years after they start teaching.

In rural Appalachia, 65 percent of the doctors are over 50 years of age.

Appalachia needs 227,000 more college graduates to provide the professional leadership needed, yet less than one out of ten students born in Appalachia completes college. With the loss of large numbers of its best educated and highly motivated young people, the Region faces a crisis in leadership within a few years.

Aware of the heavy social costs of this shortage of talent, the Commission in late Fiscal Year 1969 began planning the Youth Leadership Program.

Goals of the Youth Leadership Program are:

1. To assess the nature of the impending crisis in leadership in Appalachia, statisically define the problem, and help the states and development districts create public awareness of the need for more young people to become educated and trained as future leaders of Region.

2. To more clearly define regional needs for leadership and help improve the understanding and techniques of the Region's academic and political institutions in helping meet those needs through improved education and training of young people.

3. To develop special plans and programs by means of which young people, working with various groups in the Region, particularly the schools, to more effectively meet development.

4. To bring together present leaders and engage them in the development of new young leaders through such devices as internships and apprenticeships in actual work experiences.

5. To enlist the public and private institutions of the Region, particularly the schools, to more effectively meet their responsibilities in the development of new leadership.

6. To work with various service and voluntary associations to promote more active participation by talented citizens in developing the Region. Also, to work with businesses and other groups to stimulate youth employment.

7. To create among the young people in the Region a pride in its past, an awareness of Appalachia's considerable future potential, an understanding of its problems, and a commitment to stay in the Region and help build a better future.

The primary vehicles through which the program will operate are Youth Development Councils—groups of young people organized on a community, county and district basis under the direction of the local development districts. Through participation in these councils, young people will be able to exercise positive leadership in establishing policy, planning programs, and administering area youth development projects. A special effort will be made to organize the non-student population the drop-out and the employed or unemployed youth.

During Fiscal Year 1969, the Commission shared in the support of several efforts to involve young people in the development of the region.

In Georgia, an intern was assigned to each of the development districts to assess the housing needs of the area and the resources to meet these needs. The field work followed a special seminar to train the students for their assignments. The interns were selected under the Southern Regional Education Board program.

During the summer the Commission supported a total of six interns in three Kentucky development districts. The students examined outmigration patterns, surveyed recreation potential and acted as youth project organizers.

Interns worked under the direction of the North Carolina State Planning Task Force in the gathering of information which was incorporated into the annual State Appalachian Development Plan.

Programs were undertaken to develop regional pride through seminars and school curriculum, youth activism through student off-campus and service-learning programs, and youth participation through special task forces on student involvement and other youth-directed projects.

Additionally, the Commission employed on its staff as interns students who gained work experience in regional development.

The Commission has recognized that investments in physical capital are likely to be unproductive unless they are accompanied by substantial investments in the education and training of the people who must create wealth from the resources of the region. Thus, Section 211 of the Appalachian Act provides grants for the construction and equipment of vocational education facilities in the Appalachian Region. If current trends materialize, Commission and other public investments should result by 1973 in opportunities for at least 50 percent of the Region's high school students to enroll in job-relevant vocational training.

This should help stem the tide of youths who are flowing into the pool of the unemployed and underemployed. However, it will not have any major impact on those young adults already out of school and unemployed.

MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT

A Commission study indicated that there were 1,700,000 persons who could benefit from manpower programs. This includes 300,000 unemployed, 750,000 "working poor" and 670,000 "hidden unemployed" (persons not in the labor force who ought to be). These people, in despair of finding jobs, have given up the search and withdrawn from the labor force.

The latter group, in addition to the unemployed, are the prime targets for proposed Commission sponsored regional manpower development demonstration programs. These programs would feature "rural outreach," i.e., the identification, recruitment, training and placement of persons living in isolated rural areas.

Other major components would be job training, labor mobility, counseling and supportive services and basic education. Basic education (reading, writing and arithmetic) are desperately needed since, in 1960, the Region's adult population had only completed 8 years of school compared to 10.6 for the nation.

The Commission has shared with the Atomic Energy Commission, the U.S. Labor Department and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in funding a demonstration training program at the Atomic Energy Commission facilities in Oak Ridge, Tennessee. The Commission grant will help 80 of the 310 trainees from Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and West Virginia learn skills in welding, technician aide, and machine operation.

New techniques for recruiting, training and placing young adults in better jobs will be demonstrated in the program. An attempt will be made to develop outreach techniques and methods for interstate recruitment of trainees. Special emphasis will be given to the placement of trainees in Central Appalachia, especially in the coal industry where a severe shortage of trained technical personnel has developed.

II. LINKING APPALACHIA TO AMERICA

THE APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Appalachia is quite unique among the large depressed regions in the world's industrialized countries. Unlike most such regions, which tend to be located on the edge of the economic heart of the country in which they are located, Appalachia is sandwiched between two of the most urbanized and affluent areas in the world—the Atlantic Seaboard and the industrial Mid-West with the burgeoning Atlanta area to the south.

It was for just this reason that in its report in 1964 the President's Appalachian Regional Commission referred to the Region as "an island of poverty in the midst of affluence."

National transportation patterns tended to bypass Appalachia because of its rugged terrain.

This bypassing of the Region reinforced early patterns of settlement which had dispersed millions of people up the hollows and across the ridges in hundreds of very small communities and mining camps isolated from the main-stream of American economic growth.

Appalachian Development Highways

It was for this reason that the President's Appalachian Regional Commission recommended to the President and Congress that a major effort be made to provide an adequate transportation system that would open up Appalachia to the flow of national commerce, provide access to new areas for development, and make it possible for people to get to and from new jobs and services wherever they could be developed.

Until the transportation problem is at least partially cured, there can be little hope for achieving full social and economic development in Appalachia. The new roads will get products to markets, men to jobs, children to schools, families to hospitals.

In recognition of this Congress approved construction of a 2,700-mile Appalachian Development Highway System together with other transportation improvements.

It must be recognized that transportation investments by themselves are not enough to accomplish the goals of Appalachian development. Without collateral investments in the health and education of the people, in the improvement of the Region's environment, and direct investments for economic development, a transportation system would become nothing but a bypass to the Region.

But it is also clear that without basic improvements in access within the Region and the rest of the Nation, neither social nor economic improvements can be fully successful.

New roads (2,600 miles) are being cut through the rugged mountainous terrain of the Appalachian Region to make the area accessible to industry and to give the people of the region safe and convenient access to the market centers.

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To accomplish the regional development program's objectives it must be possible for economic enterprise in the Region to ship to and compete in national markets, for breadwinners to commute to jobs, for families to be within reach of basic health and other services, and for children to get to the new schools.

An adequate transportation network was considered to be an integral component of any plan to achieve both of the general goals, social and economic, adopted by the Commission.

The Development and Interstate highway transportation network has been viewed by the Appalachian Regional Commission as a giant framework or super-structure upon which the new jobs and services to be generated by the regional development program in Appalachia can be located so that they are as accessible to as many people in the Region as possible.

For example, to attain the goals for social development, new investments in health and education facilities and services were essential. The lack of such facilities in many parts of Appalachia makes it impossible, with the limited funds and manpower available, to locate new schools and hospitals in every community. Instead, they must be placed in strategic locations which people from surrounding areas can reach easily. The Appalachian Development Highway System was intended, in part, to make it possible for such facilities to serve as large a surrounding area as efficiently as possible. Similarly, industrial parks must be located along the System so that as many workers as possible from nearby areas can commute to their jobs via the new highways.

As the Report of the Committee on Public Works of the House of Representative commented in 1965:

"The heavy concentration on road construction in this bill is to accomplish not just the opening up of Appalachia to the rest of the nation, but also to insure that commuting, to and from work, can be made easier.

"In metropolitan America a substantial number of citizens live in one community and work in another. In many of our metropolitan areas, the commuting time can vary between 1 to 3 hours a day for the two-way trip. Throughout Appalachia, commuting to and from work has become a frequent pattern—one which the committee believes will inevitably grow.

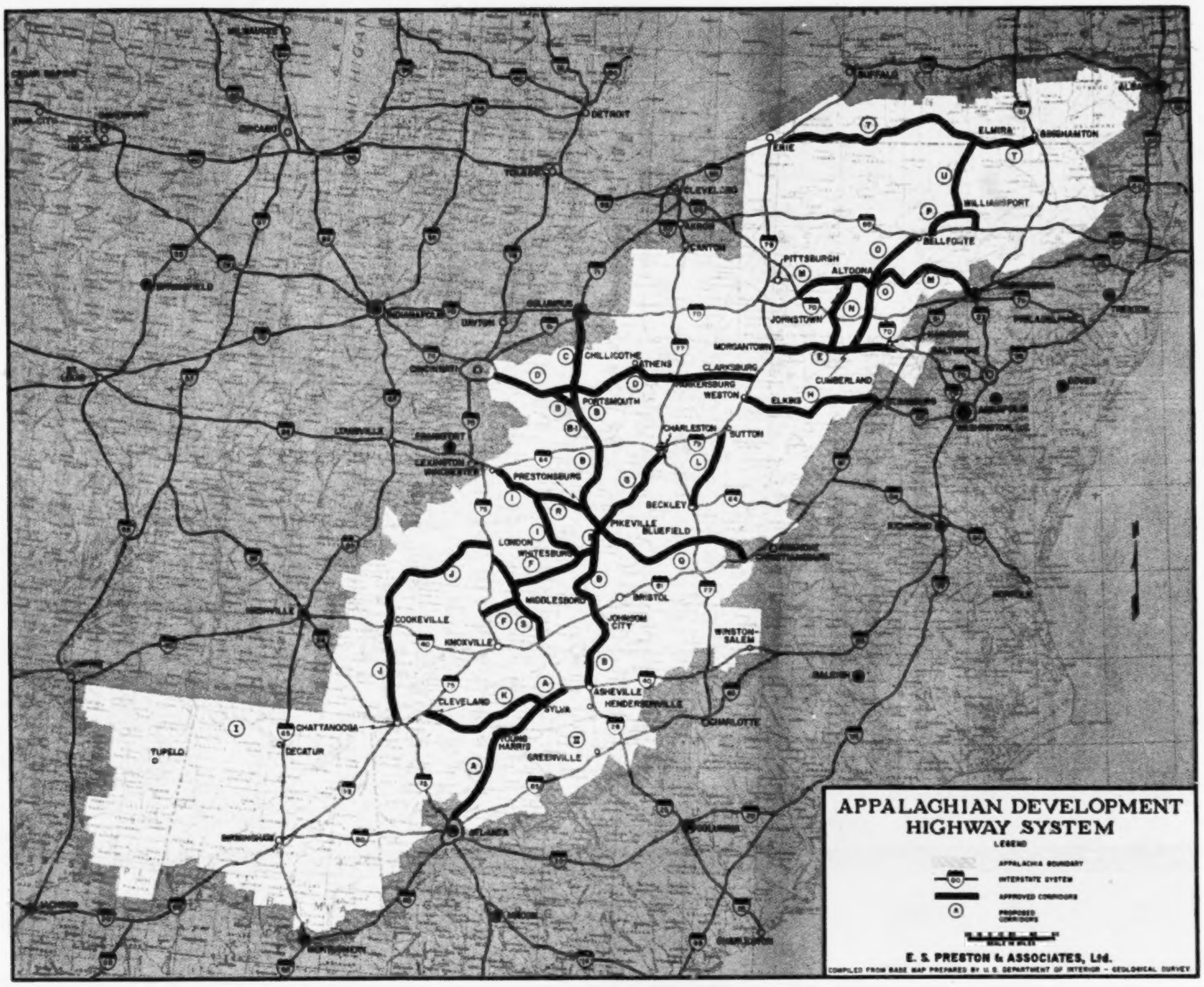
"This bill is designed to foster that trend. The committee believes that such a trend offers a strong, indeed perhaps the only, alternative to a continuing pattern of out-migration from Appalachia itself."

Largely through the accidents of history and topography, large areas of Appalachia, though densely settled, have been isolated from the mainstream of the American economy which grew up around them.

The flows of commerce between the nation's eastern seaboard and the interior have tended—even at the expense of greater distance—to bypass much of Appalachia via a relatively few major corridors: the Mohawk Valley in New York, a route through central Pennsylvania, and the Great Valley through Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama. It is no accident that Appalachia's principal cities grew up along the latter two routes and the one other main route through Appalachia, the Ohio River.

Constructing roads and canals across the hundreds of miles of rugged Appalachian plateau was prohibitively expensive and technically difficult. Albert Gallatin, Thomas Jefferson's Secretary of the Treasury, recommended a number of trans-Appalachian roads or canals but Congress was never able to find the wherewithal to build them.

There are higher and more rugged mountains in the West, but those regions are sparsely populated. Central Appalachia, on the other hand, though rural and with no large cities, has a population density greater than that of the United States. Throughout large areas of the Cumberland Plateau there are no extensive valley systems through which major transportation corridors can be built.


APPALACHIAN DEVELOPMENT
HIGHWAY SYSTEM
LEGEND
APPALACHIA BOUNDARY
INTERSTATE SYSTEM
APPROVED CORRIDORS
PROPOSED CORRIDORS
SCALE IN MILES
E. S. PRESTON & ASSOCIATES, Ltd.
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CLEVELAND
AKRON
CANTON
PITTSBURGH
ALTOONA
JOHNSTOWN
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CUMBERLAND
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WESTON
ELKINS
COLUMBUS
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COOKEVILLE
KNOXVILLE
NASHVILLE
CLEVELAND
CHATTANOOGA
ASHEVILLE
HENDERSONVILLE
SYLVA
GREENVILLE
CHARLOTTE
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An important objective of the Appalachian Development Highway System was to penetrate this rugged mountain country and help bring within reach of the millions of people who live in the region the jobs and the services to which they are entitled.

Objectives of the Appalachia Development Highway System

The Appalachian Regional Commission sought to approve a network of Development Highway corridors that would: (1) link key centers in the Region to national markets, thus helping to make them competitive for growth; (2) provide for more efficient flows of commerce through the Region in order to enhance the development potential of isolated areas traversed by the new routes; (3) facilitate the commutation of people to new jobs and public services to be developed along the System; and (4) open up new sites for development.

To achieve this, each corridor was selected to accomplish one or more of the following:

(1) Major economic centers in Appalachia which were bypassed by the Interstate Highway System were to be linked to the Interstate System, restoring locational advantages which they had lost by being bypassed.

(2) Selected corridors were chosen to help "close the gap" between key markets on either side of Appalachia that were not linked by the Interstate System. The region could then capitalize on the alterations in flows of commerce which such additions to the national highway network might induce.

(3) Several corridors were selected to open up large areas of Appalachia with significant potential for recreation development.

(4) By constructing a new highway system through the more isolated sections of Appalachia, it was also anticipated that commuting fields for the major job centers in and around Appalachia would be enlarged because more people would be able to travel greater distances in less time to the jobs and services being developed.

Professor Brian J. L. Berry, of the University of Chicago, several years ago analyzed the commuting fields of the United States and was able to identify 350 principal commuting fields in the country. The three sections of the United States isolated from these commutation areas are the deserts of the Southwest, areas in the central and northern Rockies, and parts of Appalachia. Of these three regions, Appalachia contains the overwhelming majority of the population so isolated.

Professor Berry analyzed the areas of Appalachia outside these important commuting fields. The majority of persons so isolated are concentrated in West Virginia, eastern Kentucky and southwestern Ohio; north central West Virginia; and the Cumberland River valley area of Tennessee and Kentucky. Many of the corridors selected were intended to incorporate these populous but isolated areas into the surrounding economy.

The Development Highway System is expected to modify substantially the patterns of commutation in the Region. Effective service areas and laborsheds for key economic centers can be expected to enlarge as construction of the highways shortens travel times.

Among the major centers to which more potential Appalachian commuters from outlying rural areas will find it feasible to commute because of shortened travel times are: Atlanta, Asheville, Roanoke, Kingsport, Lexington, Charleston, Cincinnati, Columbus, Huntington, Williamsport, Elmira, Binghamton and Erie.

Small centers of employment will evolve between these major centers as locational advantages for new enterprise are enhanced by construction of the System. This can be expected to reinforce the development of new commutation patterns in Appalachia.

The Role of Development Highways in Social Development

The Appalachian Development Highway System was intended in part to provide the basis for developing new economies of scale for the delivery of social and other governmental services in Appalachia.

If rural people are to be provided with the same quality of health and educational opportunity as those living in urbanized areas, for example, these services must be provided over areas large enough in population and tax base to be able to support them. This can only be accomplished if people living in the areas to be served can reach them within reasonable travel times. An efficient transportation network is, therefore, an essential underpinning for new plans for improving social and other services in Appalachia.

Like the spokes of a wheel, the highways radiate out through each district linking its rural hinterland areas to its center(s) and linking the centers to other centers in or outside Appalachia.

SPEED
LIMIT
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A typical scene in the heart of Appalachia is the narrow, winding, low-speed highways which for too long has been a deterrent to industry locating in the region and has resulted in the loss of untold amounts of dollars in the tourist business.

In the center, the specialized, area-serving health services, for instance, are being located. Further out along the highways in smaller communities, smaller general hospitals will be found. Finally, in the more remote, but heavily populated rural areas, community health centers are being established. All of these will be linked together by transportation and referral systems enabling any individual to be referred and transported to the facility or service appropriate to his case.

Similarly, the networks of vocational and technical schools being created are dependent upon the highway system for efficient transportation of students.

Highways and Economic Growth

The Appalachian Development Highways are being constructed to also help improve the competitive advantages of Appalachia for market-oriented growth.

Because of its location between several of the dominant economic subregions of the United States, Appalachia has the potential for developing a number of strategic locations through which much of the flow of commerce between the nation's eastern seaboard and interior can move, and from which goods can be conveniently shipped to nearby major markets.

During the last several decades, the United States economy, in geographic terms, has evolved into a system of cities. The bulk of goods and services exchanged within the economy are transactions between urban centers within the orbits of which the majority of the national population now resides.

The location of a community with respect to the major transport corridors across which the bulk of these transactions occur and the extent to which it can compete as an optimal location from which to serve national and regional markets is an important, though not the only, determinant of its competitive advantages for growth.

It should be remembered, of course, that for labor-intensive industry, the size and character of the available labor force can be of equal or greater importance than ready access to market.

And for resource-based industries, availability of resource inputs at the lowest cost may override convenient access to markets.

But the Appalachian Development Highways and the Interstate System together will cut shipping times to major markets within 300 miles almost in half for areas in eastern Kentucky and by a third for important economic areas in West Virginia.

As of June 30, 1969, some 165 miles of the new Appalachian Development Highway System were actually open to traffic. While most Appalachian communities have not yet felt the impact of the new Interstate or Appalachian Highways, an attempt has been made to measure some of the effects which can now be detected from completed segments. These effects are most easily determined in connection with manufacturing.

Total employment has increased in Appalachia between March, 1965 and June 30, 1969 by 250,000.

During that period, employment in Appalachia in manufacturing, contract construction, wholesale trade, and most other services has been increasing faster than in the U.S. as a whole.

Much of the expansion in manufacturing employment appears to be occurring along the Appalachian and Interstate Highway Corridors.

In eastern Kentucky, for example, along Appalachian Development Corridors "R" and "B" several industrial locations have occurred in 1969 which may be symptomatic of the potential employment changes which can be expected partly as a result of alterations in access.

At the junction of Corridor "R" with Corridor "I" near Campton, Kentucky, Control Data Corporation has opened a new plant with projected employment of 150. Campton is in Wolfe County, in 1960 the second poorest county in the United States. There was no prior history of location of such an industry in this area.

On Corridor "B" at Paintsville, the Kenwood industrial site linked to the Development Highway by a bridge built with

Appalachian funds, American Standard is constructing its plant projected to employ 450 persons. This is the largest single manufacturing location to occur in eastern Kentucky. At the junction of Corridor "B" with Corridors "J" and "F", the Tandy Corporation has announced a new plant to manufacture prefabricated homes. This installation has a projected employment of 100.

Throughout Appalachia, such industrial development is beginning to occur along the still-uncompleted Appalachian and Interstate Highway Systems.

The combination of Interstate Highways now nearing completion in the vicinity of the Scranton-Wilkes Barre area in Pennsylvania has apparently altered the close-to-market locational advantages of that region. Many new distribution industries such as supply centers for food chains, book publishing, and phonograph records have located in the area during the last few years.

Chrysler Corporation is constructing a new automobile assembly plant with a projected job force of 5,000 near the junction of the Pennsylvania Turnpike, Interstate 70, and Appalachian Development Highway "M". The plant is just over the border from Fayette County, in 1960 the industrial county with the highest unemployment rate in Pennsylvania.

A total of 813 plants with more than 50 employees were reported. These plants provided 113,421 new jobs for the Region in the four-year period. The report is not exhaustive of the entire region, but it is adequate for realiable statistical and graphic analysis.

The new plant sites were plotted on a year-by-year basis on maps of the Region along with the completed and under-construction portions of the new highway system.

The overwhelming majority are clustered close to the new highway systems:

Minutes Away	Number of Plants
0–10	335
11–20	117

Minutes Away	Number of Plants
21–30	92
31–40	49
41–50	31
51–60	35
61–75	10
75–90	31
91–105	3
106–120	22

Construction of the Development Highways in Appalachia proceeded at a more rapid pace during 1969 with 97 percent of the System completed, under construction or in the design or engineering phase.

At the close of fiscal 1969, the Appalachian Commission had obligated $429.6 million for development highway construction since the program began four years ago. In addition, the states had pre-financed $10.7 million worth of development highway work. A total of 165 miles had been completed, 481 miles were under construction, 1,082 miles in right-of-way or design engineering, and the remaining miles in preliminary engineering.

But presently authorized funds will permit construction of only about one-half the System.

Appalachia's generally rugged topography makes highway building an expensive and slow process. In one 16-mile stretch of Appalachian corridor now under construction between Whitesburg and Hazard, Kentucky, 13 bridges are required, and some of the biggest rock cuts in the world are necessary. This one segment alone will cost a total of $22 million.

This type of highway construction is more the rule than the exception in a region where per-mile costs of $1 million are not unusual for good primary roads.

Winding, treacherous roads which make travel slow as well as unsafe are being replaced by straight, well-maintained highways. For example, it is only 352 miles from Charleston, West Virginia, to Washington, D.C., but it requires more than 10 hours to drive that distance by cars over present roads. With the completion of Appalachian Corridor H and Interstate 79, travel time between these two cities will be reduced to just over six hours.

FINANCING THE HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Because of these high construction costs and the chronic need for transportation improvements in Appalachia, Congress approved general appropriations for Appalachian highway construction in Section 201 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965. This Act authorized the construction of a Development Highway System of up to 2,350 miles, with Federal participation of up to 70 percent of cost. Appropriations of $840 million were authorized, including $35 million for assistance in the construction of up to 1,000 miles of local access roads. Approximately $5 million was earmarked for administration. Thus, a total of $800 million was authorized for construction of the development highway system.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act Amendments of 1967 increased the authorized mileage to 2,700 miles; funds authorized were increased to $1.015 billion, including $75 million for access roads and administration, leaving $940 million for the development highway system. The 1965 Act provided for the expiration of this authorization and for the completion of the program by the end of June 30, 1971. This provision was not changed by the 1967 amendments.

Following the passage of the Appalachian Act in 1965, the Commission, basing its actions largely on the work of the President's Appalachian Regional Commission which was presented to the Congress in justification of the Appalachian bill, designated a regional highway system with slightly more than 2,250 miles eligible for construction. Additional mileage designated in 1966 brought the total to approximately 2,350 miles.

The cost estimates upon which the original authorization for the development highway program was based were made by the State highway departments and compiled by the Bureau of Public Roads for the President's Appalachian Regional Commission in 1963. These estimates were not based upon uniform procedures, and each of the participating States used its own standards for design and cost.

A subsequent study completed in March 1966, concluded that construction of the eligible sections would require a total of approximately $2.2 billion, or $1,540 million in Federal funds, at 70 percent participation. The enormous gap between the funds authorized and the cost of constructing the mileage authorized prompted the Commission to adopt a policy of 70 percent financing for two-lane construction and 50 percent financing for four-lane. (The Commission allocates the authorized funds among the participating States on the basis of their proportionate shares of the authorized system).

The states have not lagged in their use of the Appalachian Highway Program; rather, they have been restrained by the lack of federal matching funds. Although the Act allows federal funds to cover up to 70 percent of development highway costs, the states have voluntarily raised the level of their participation to date to 43.6 percent.

The 1967 amendments authorized assistance to New York and Pennsylvania for two corridors added to the development highway system following the admission of New York into the Appalachian Program in 1965 after the original highway program was conceived. The Pennsylvania corridors were essential to link New York to the rest of the Appalachian network.

Other factors have operated since the beginning of the program to widen the gap between the funds and mileage authorized: construction costs have increased approximately six percent annually; required measures to provide safer highways have also raised costs above original estimates; relocation payments and services to displace persons under the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1968 have also increased costs.

In order to operate most effectively within this funding constraint, the Commission has given priority to upgrading the less adequate sections and deferring more serviceable, but still inadequate sections. In response to this policy, State highway departments have contracted projects on all of the designated corridors, but have left a good many needed sections in a "deferred" category.

Thus, of the 2,700 miles authorized as of the Appalachian Act Amendment of 1967, approximately 1,540 miles of construction could be assisted, although 2,555 miles had been designated as requiring construction. This projection of mileage requiring assistance was based upon a completion date of June 30, 1971.

At its meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, on June 19, 1968, the Council of Appalachian Governors adopted a resolution urging "that the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965 be amended to extend the funding period of the presently authorized development highway program by two years—to June 30, 1973, and that consideration be given to additional authorization of funds to complete the designated system."

Subsequently, Congress amended the Act to extend the highway construction program through June 30, 1973, two years beyond the date authorized in the Act of 1965. Highway authorizations were set at $175 million for each fiscal year 1970 through 1972 and $170 million for fiscal year 1973. This represents an increase of $150 million over highway funds authorized in previous legislation, bringing the total authorization for the development highway and local access road program to $1,165 million.

ACCESS ROADS

High-speed highways alone are not enough to break the surface transportation barriers of the region. Appalachian access roads are designed to open up sites which will be developed for industrial, commercial, residential, or recreational development; provide access to new public services; facilitate school consolidation; or improve commutation to jobs.

In addition to the 90.4 miles of these direct-link roads that have been completed to date, access roads totaling 145.1 miles are under construction. Another 136.8 miles of access roads are in the engineering and right-of-way stages, and 94 miles have been approved for construction, but work has not yet started.

Most of the Appalachian access roads are two-lanes, designed to carry vehicles at 35–45 miles per hour.

Under section of the Appalachian Regional Development Act the Commission authorized $70 million for the construction of up to 1,600 miles of access roads in the region. Upon passage of the 1969 amendments to the Appalachian Act, the Commission was able to raise the authorization in access roads to $80 million.

The Commission share of an access road project cannot exceed 70 percent of the actual eligible costs.

Some examples of the kinds of access roads approved in fiscal year 1969 are:

In Hazleton, Pennsylvania, a 1.3-mile access road was constructed, leading to a 1,100-acre industrial park.

In Paintsville, Kentucky, a 1.6-mile access road leads to the Eastern Kentucky Comprehensive Vocational Rehabilitation Center, providing access for approximately 300 clients and an average daily traffic flow of 450 vehicles. Site preparation for the Center is underway.

In Scioto County, Ohio, a 1.2-mile access road leads to a vocational school serving almost 3,000 students, with a projected daily traffic flow of 1,200 automobiles and 20 school buses.

In Wilkes County, North Carolina, a 3.5-mile access road leads to the Stone Mountain State Park, providing safe and comfortable access to the 2,198-acre park for the thousands of tourists who come there every year.

In Monroe County, Mississippi, a 3.2-mile access road was constructed to serve commuters traveling to the cities of Hamilton and Aberdeen and to the Aberdeen-Prairie Industrial Park. The road also provides a direct route for approximately 235 students attending the Hamilton Elementary School.

AIRPORTS

The Appalachian Regional Commission by 1969 under its Supplemental Grant Program (Section 214) shared in the funding of 43 projects designed to improve air service in Appalachia.

Most of these projects involved improvements and construction of small air strips to serve areas of economic growth. A comprehensive study made for the Commission in 1967

Improvements at 43 airports throughout the Appalachian Region have been made with Federal Aid to Airports grants, supplemented by Appalachian Commission funds. Airport improvement, along with highway construction, is a key factor in making the region more attractive to industrial development.

surveyed the airport needs of Appalachia through 1981 and outlined a five year plan for air carrier and general aviation airport improvement through 1970.

Total cost to implement this five-year plan was estimated at $93.5 million, including $60.4 million for improvement of air carrier airports and $33.1 million for improvement of general aviation airports. The funding requirement was estimated at $46.8 million from the Federal Aid to Airports Program (FAAP); $28.1 million in supplemental assistance under the Appalachian Development Program (assuming full supplementation), and $18.6 million in State and local funds.

The study set high priorities in funding for: (a) air carrier airports with the greatest traffic volume; (b) improvements to "gateway" airports, costing under $500,000; and (c) airport improvements in areas designated as potential centers for economic development.

Examples of the airport projects approved in the past fiscal year include:

Repairing of the Russell Field Airport airstrip in Rome, Georgia will increase its wheel load capacity from 37,000 pounds to over 100,000 pounds, enabling Russell Field to serve as a commercial air carrier facility as well as a general aviation port.

Removal of a serious obstruction to the runway of the Lonesome Pine Airport at Wise, Virginia, extension of the landing strip, and improvements on the runway approach.

Construction of the Golden Triangle Airport in Lowndes County, Mississippi, including pavement of a 6,500-foot by 150-foot runway, a connecting taxiway, a terminal apron and other minor improvements.

Extending the 3,400-foot runway at the Cornelius-Moore Airfield in Cedartown, Georgia, as well as marking and lighting the extension.

The Appalachian Commission also funded a study of the Cumberland Airport for the State of Maryland. The study evaluated the potential for air facility development and air service at the Cumberland Airport. Although concluding that commercial air service was not feasible at this time, the study defined an orderly plan for development of the airport as a general service facility.

Other Transportation Improvements

Under the Appalachian Water Resources Survey (Section 206), a number of navigational studies were undertaken related to improvement of waterway transportation in Appalachia. The studies will be completed in 1970.

Selected studies of more efficient utilization of the region's rail network to deliver services in health and education to isolated rural areas were also undertaken and will be completed in 1970.

III. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

To upgrade the public services available to the people of Appalachia and, at the same time, make Appalachian communities capable of attracting economic growth, acceleration in the construction of basic public facilities and housing is essential.

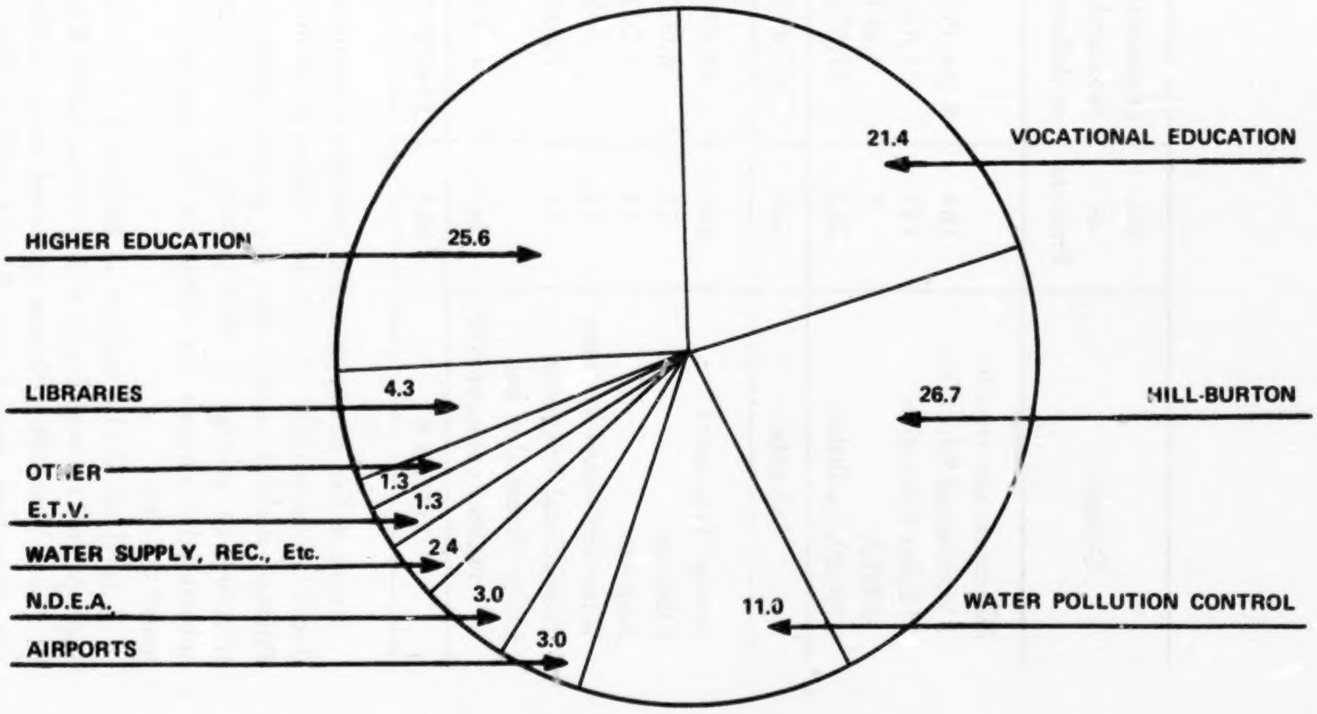
The inability of Appalachian communities to participate in those programs in the past had compounded the shortage of facilities in Appalachia and made it virtually impossible for the region to "catch up" with the nation. Instead, it kept falling further behind.

The supplemental grant program under Section 214 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act was designed to overcome the inability of local governments and non-profit private institutions to provide the funds necessary to match a wide range of federal grant-in-aid programs. Economic decline and population shifts had so limited the local tax base that communities in critical need of Federal assistance found such aid unobtainable. Section 214 was designed to help Appalachian communities in meeting regular Federal matching requirements. It has been successful in achieving this objective. Federal program assistance has increased in the region along with state and local aid so that Appalachian today, based on its percentage of national population, is finally obtaining its "fair share" of basic Federal grant-in-aid.

Through Fiscal Year 1969, the average supplemental grant has approximated 18.6 percent of eligible project cost. Total federal assistance has averaged 54.1 percent. The Section 214 funds average 34.4 percent of the total federal share. The following table summarizes the use of Section 214 funds annually.

SECTION 214 — SUPPLEMENTAL GRANTS

APPOVALS BY TYPE OF PROGRAM
FISCAL YEARS 1965-1968



TOTAL FUNDS 140,600,000

Category	No. of Projects	(Amount) thousands of dollars	Per-cent
Education and Health:			
Vocational Education	184	$ 34,394	24
Higher Education	145	31,631	23
NDEA	9	4,214	3
Health Facilities	202	37,573	27
Sub-total	540	107,812	77
Sewage Treatment	105	15,476	11
Libraries	72	6,000	4
Airports	43	4,203	3
Water and Sewer Systems	24	3,342	2
Educational Television	11	2,013	2
Other (Recreation and resource conservation)	24	1,766	1
TOTALS	819	$140,612	100

Every dollar of supplemental assistance provided has produced an investment of over five dollars in needed facilities. Further analysis reveals that the project sponsors are contributing an average of 45.9 percent of project cost, which substantially exceeds the minimum 20 percent requirement under the Act.

A total of $141.6 million in Section 214 funds has been appropriated through Fiscal Year 1969 including $32.6 million in Fiscal Year 1969. Grants approved under Section 214 for the same time period total $140.6 million. This amount in supplemental grant funds has made possible the construction of facilities worth over $755.5 million under the criteria of the federal grant programs supplemented. Total value of construction, including costs ineligible for federal assistance, is estimated to be $1 billion. The project sponsor's share is 59 percent of the total cost in contrast to the 45.9 percent matching share based only on eligible cost. Thus, the project sponsor's financial capability is being taxed to the utmost especially when considering the gap between the Appalachian Region and the United States in terms of per capita local revenue ($85 for the Region vs. $149 for the U.S. in 1962) which may be used as a measure of capacity for local public investment.

During Fiscal Year 1969, sponsors encountered difficulty as inflation drove up construction costs and impeded support for bond issues and the availability of other forms of credit.

Investments under the Appalachian Regional Development Act have been concentrated in the fields of education and health. This concentration reflects the most fundamental needs of Appalachia as identified by the States. Of the $140.6 million obligated through Fiscal Year 1969 under Section 214, $107.8 million was spent for education and health facilities. The remaining $32.8 million helped to finance sewage and water treatment facilities, airports, libraries, educational television, recreation facilities, and resource conservation projects.

Following is a summarization of investments made under the supplemental grant program by category.

The education category deserves special attention. Of the $70.2 million total, 49 percent has been allocated to vocational education facilities, 45 percent to higher education, and 6 percent for educational equipment and durable materials (NDEA Title III). The vocational education investment includes $4.3 million in assistance for post-high school vocational-technical centers supplementing basic assistance under the Higher Education Facilities Act. In the table above, such centers are counted as vocational education centers.

Investments in health facilities range from medical complexes which offer specialized health services in urban areas to public health centers offering generalized services in predominantly rural counties. Health manpower training is an important component of many of the health facilities funded, especially in the urban areas. The objective in all cases is to offer the degree of health care necessary to raise the health standards of the region's residents to a par with those of the national as a whole.

The states' investments in the combined fields of health and education range from 53 to 88 percent of their available Section 214 dollars and reflect the degree to which each is concentrating its resources to meet known educational and health care needs.

Section 214 funds can be used to bring the total Federal share in a project up to a maximum of 80 percent of the eligible costs. Federal grant-in-aid programs eligible for supplemental assistance include: Federal Water Pollution Control Act; Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act; Title VI of the Public Health Service Act; Vocational Education Act of 1963; Library Services Act; Federal Airport Act; Part IV of Title III of the Communications Act of 1934; Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963; Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965; and National Defense Education Act of 1958.

Section 214 has plowed new ground to encourage the States to help make Federal grant programs more effective. The Appalachian program requires the States to develop annual investment plans for their Appalachian areas, and Section 214 has been a key means for the individual States to exercise selectivity over other Federal grant funds to conform to its plans and special needs for economic development.

The Commission recognizes that Section 214 gives the Region a special opportunity to take advantage of Federal programs premised on the lack of local public revenues in many Appalachian communities. In reviewing applications for supplemental assistance, the Commission has been particularly diligent to assure that Section 214 funds do not displace local source of financing which would otherwise be available for a proposed project. Thus, the Commission has acted in accordance with the intent of Congress in adopting the supplemental grant program.

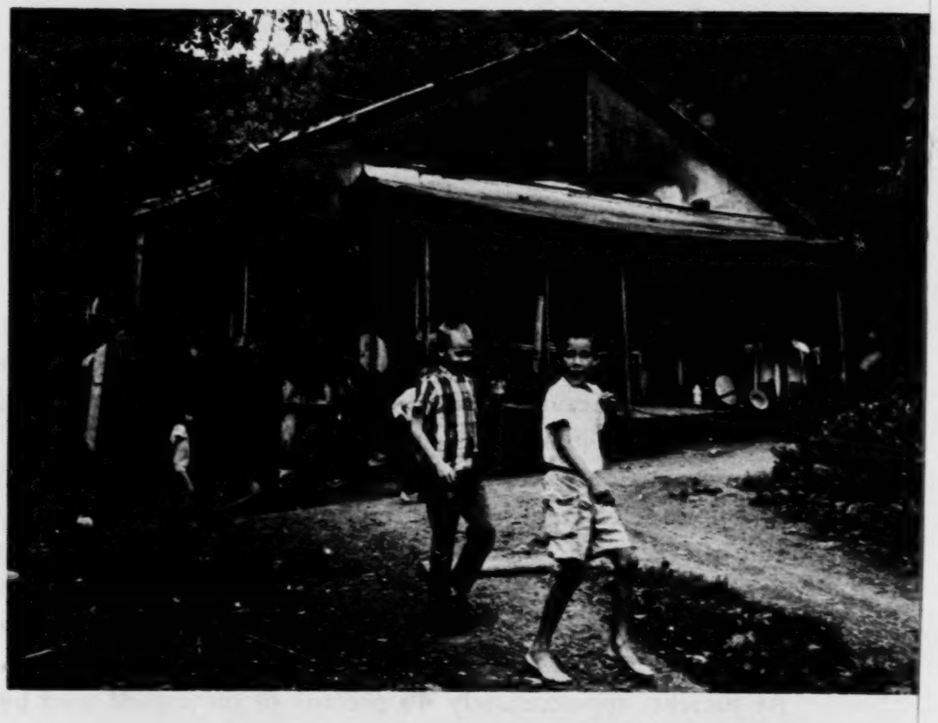
HOUSING

Appalachia faces a formidable task in providing decent housing for its residents. Nearly one million families still live in housing that is in need of replacement, repair or new facilities. Even in portions of the Region that are growing economically, the shortage of good housing is a major problem. While rising construction and home financing costs have limited housing development throughout the nation, the impact appears particularly critical for Appalachia. Traditionally, Appalachia has had to import capital to finance industry and commerce. At present, approximately 40 percent of the capital used by the Region for home financing is imported. In times of "tight" money, the sources of imported capital for mortgages become scarce. (Ironically, Central Appalachia exports substantial amounts of private capital for investment outside that area where housing is acutely short).

The housing situation and limited capital resources are related, of course, to the character of the Region's economy. One of the consequences of economic decline and underdevelopment was the failure of the Region to develop a housing and home finance industry. The effects of this were particularly severe on lower-income families who could not benefit from the various Federal housing assistance program designed to help meet the need of such families for decent shelter.

In addition the establishment of a housing industry added service and manufacturing jobs and a significant stimulus to urban development in the region.

To meet these problems, the Appalachian Regional Commission is engaged in two related efforts, the long-term goal of which is to foster the growth of a private housing industry that is responsive to the needs of lower-income families. These efforts are: (1) the provision of risk capital from the Appalachian Housing Fund to assist in the planning of housing projects; and (2) the provision of technical assistance to states to assist in the creation of state housing agencies empowered



Inadequate and substandard housing is a major problem in Appalachia. In combating substandard housing, the commission has initiated a program of making planning loans available to local corporations for low and moderate income housing. This program has already resulted in loan applications for 4,848 new housing units.

to provide a permanent source of mortgage capital, as well as technical services to homebuilders and families needing better housing.

THE APPALACHIAN HOUSING FUND

The Appalachian Housing Fund, authorized in the 1967 amendments to the Appalachian Act, provides prospective housing sponsors with "seed money" loans to cover up to 80 percent of the cost of planning and obtaining financing for housing projects. Normally the loans to sponsors are recoverable from the proceeds of permanent mortgages on projects. The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, upon approval of the Commission, is authorized to make loans, and in certain cases, grants, to cover the costs of initiating projects under Sections 221 and 236 of the National Housing Act. Responsibility for administration of the program is delegated to the Federal Housing Administration.

Loans are made to cover specific items that a sponsor must fund in order to obtain a mortgage insurance commitment under either Section 221 or 236. These items include consultant fees, land options, market analyses, processing fees, preliminary architectural fees, preliminary site engineering fees and construction loan financing fees. All of these costs are eligible for inclusion in project mortgages and will be recovered by the government from mortgage proceeds.

Through June 30, 1969, the Commission had approved 25 loan applications for projects containing 2,417 housing units. Since the beginning of the Appalachian Housing Program, the region has experienced a marked acceleration of other Federal housing activities as well. The total value of new construction represented by these units was estimated to be $31 million. A typical loan applicant was a community-based non-profit corporation that requested between $35–40,000 to plan a 90-unit housing project for lower-income families.

STATE HOUSING AGENCIES

A number of Appalachian States have taken steps to capitalize on the potential of the Federal housing programs and to fill the void in assistance and loans. These steps are designed, in varying degrees, to help provide decent, safe and sanitary residential housing at low prices and rentals.

New York was among the first States to enact a housing assistance program. West Virginia established a Housing Corporation in September, 1968. Maryland and North Carolina adopted legislation in the past year to establish housing corporations. Other Appalachian States are moving in the same direction.

FUNCTIONS

In many respects, the North Carolina housing agency, designed with technical assistance from the Commission, serves as a model for the other States. Known as the North Carolina Housing Corporation, it is a public corporation, constituted as an instrument of the State. Its major function are:

- To purchase Federally insured mortgages;
- To make or participate in making of Federally insured construction and mortgage loans;
- To provide technical advisory services to builders and developers, including market information;
- To provide advisory services to families, both with respect to the achievement of new or improved housing and the proper maintenance of such housing;
- To promote research and development in scientific methods of constructing low-cost residential housing of high durability;
- Provide temporary development cost loans to qualified sponsors, builders and developers of residential housing projects for lower-income families in order to defray preconstruction expenses;

- Provide appropriate loan assistance to qualified families to help meet down payments and other closing costs on home purchases;
- Provide, under special conditions and with participation of private lenders, uninsured loans to cover land development and construction costs of lower-income housing projects.

To the maximum extent possible, the Corporation functions through North Carolina's private homebuilding and lending industries. The Corporation should become financially self-sustaining, and its borrowings will not impose general obligations on the State's revenue and credit.

In providing this assistance, the activities of the Corporation embrace the entire homebuilding process, including the following stages of homebuilding:

- Pre-construction
- Land development and construction
- Permanent financing.

Monies provided for these purposes by the Corporation come from two sources:

- Tax-exempt housing revenue bonds
- Gifts, grants and borrowings secured only by notes of the Corporation.

The bonds are self-liquidating and secured, in part, by Federal insurance on loans and mortgage made or purchased by the Corporation. The other funds are placed in a separate trust account of the Corporation, known as the Housing Development Fund. In no instance would financial assistance be provided when private funds were available.

Projects Approved Under Section 207: Through June 30, 1969

		No. D. Us.	Value of Construction	Loans
Logan, W. Va.	First Baptist Church of McConnell	100	$ 1,200,000	$ 16,000
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Baptist United Neighborhood Community Housing, Inc. of Pittsburgh	60	974,390	25,926
Whitesburg, Ky.	Southeastern Kentucky Housing Development Corp.	50	568,008	24,284
Prestonsburg, Ky.	CHAP, Inc. of Prestonsburg	75	844,300	37,921
Fairmont, W. Va.	W. Va. Labor Federation, AFL-CIO	100	1,400,000	20,000
Wheeling, W. Va.	W. Va. Labor Federation, AFL-CIO	100	1,400,000	20,000
Binghamton, N.Y.	Metro Interfaith Service of Binghamton	40	400,000	22,560
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Metropolitan Pittsburgh Non-profit Housing Corp.	87	1,533,600	68,486
Dalton, Ga.	Whitfield Frontier, Inc.	200	2,400,000	114,216
Pikeville, Ky.	Methodist Better Housing Co.	50	651,982	37,740
New Boston, Ohio	New Boston Kiwanis Housing Development Corporation	150	1,500,000	8,000
Coshocton, Ohio	Realty Development Company	52	665,000	21,000
Scranton, Pa.	Scranton Neighbors, Inc.	286	4,000,000	92,000
Portsmouth, Ohio	PAGF Development Corporation	150	1,626,000	8,000
Charleston, W. Va.	Greater Charleston Parish Housing Corporation	224	2,700,000	12,000
Princeton, W. Va.	Princeton Area Business Development Corporation	100	1,281,000	48,000

Projects Approved Under Section 207: Through June 30, 1969–*Continued*

		No. D. Us.	Value of Construction	Loans
Charleston, W. Va. (Coal Branch #1)	Valley Heights Cooperative	50	$ 543,400	$ 14,100
Erie, Pa.	Better Housing for Erie	12	171,300	13,281
Charleston, W. Va. (Coal Branch #2)	Valley Heights Cooperative	100	1,125,000	28,200
Salem, W. Va.	Salem Seventh Day Baptist Church	48	650,000	23,200
Corning, N.Y.	Three Rivers Development Foundation	125	2,000,000	108,800
Altoona, Pa.	Improved Dwellings for Altoona, Inc.	85	1,400,000	29,224
Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mission Renewal, Inc.	35	170,000	9,352
Pittsburgh, Pa.	North Side Civic Development, Inc.	50	550,000	29,800
Hillsboro, Ohio	Highland County Housing Corporation	88	1,250,000	11,800
TOTALS		2,417	$31,003,980	$843,890

Use of Section 214 Funds

	Total Eligible Cost ($ Millions)	Section 214 ($ Millions)	Section 214 as % of Eligible Cost	Total Basic Federal Funds ($ Millions)	Total Federal Assistance as % of Eligible Cost	Section 214 as % of Total Federal
FY 65–66	95.5	18.1	19	35.8	56	34
FY 67	219.9	45.7	21	80.2	57	36
FY 68	251.3	42.7	17	88.0	52	33
FY 69	188.8	34.1	18	64.2	52	34
Totals	755.5	140.6		268.2		

IV. IMPROVING THE ENVIRONMENT

MINING AREA RESTORATION

Coal mining continues to be the economic mainstay of large areas of Appalachia, but past mining has scarred much of Appalachia with surface blight, burning mine waste piles, underground mine fires, subsurface subsidence, and mine drainage pollution. These environmental legacies of the past imperil present attempts to improving living conditions and the economy in many parts of Appalachia.

Section 205 of the Appalachian Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior "to make financial contributions to States in the Region to seal and fill voids in abandoned coal mines and abandoned oil and gas wells, and to reclaim and rehabilitate lands affected by the strip and surface mining and processing of coal and other minerals . . ." The Secretary enters into contracts with States or makes grants following approval by the Commission.

During Fiscal Year 1969, the Commission approved requests totaling $1,030,586 under Section 205. In addition, Pennsylvania obtained Commission approval to use its Fiscal Year 1969 allocation under the Section 203 land treatment program (Section 203 of the Act) for rehabilitation of surface areas affected by coal mining.

Commission and State funds have enabled Pennsylvania to control or extinguish all major underground anthracite mine fires in the northeastern portion of the state. The Section 205 program has been a vital tool in the economic recovery of northeastern Pennsylvania.

In Carbondale, a large fire had directly affected a population of 200,000 people and property valued at $34 million. This fire also threatened an industrial park involved 3,300 jobs and an annual payroll of $17.5 million. In Throop Township, adjacent to Scranton, the value of property subject to damage by another fire is estimated at $18.6 million. In South Scranton, the Cedar Avenue mine fire threatened the entire city of Scranton and affected approximately 700 persons who live and work in the immediate area. These fires were among those being brought under control with the help of Appalachian funds.

The following are examples of projects funded in Fiscal Year 1969 by the Commission:

In Virginia, 27.4 acres of mined land owned by the Norton School Board are being reclaimed as a site for a much needed elementary school for 900 children.

The rugged terrain of the area severely restricts the availability of sites for such a major structure. Improvement of education is one of Virginia's goals: this project is a step toward that goal.

A 70-acre abandoned strip area adjacent to Frostburg State College at Frostburg, Maryland, will be used for an academic building, student and faculty housing, water impoundment and other purposes. Frostburg State serves adjoining Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

A large recreation area is being developed on a reclaimed strip mine in Jefferson County, Ohio, to serve nearly a quarter of a million people in the nearby metropolitan areas of Steubenville, Ohio, and Wheeling, West Virginia. Total cost of the recreational facilities planned at Friendship Park is estimated to be many times that of the reclamation project. Funds to cover these additional costs will be obtained largely from non-Federal sources.

The facilities are expected to include new quarters for the annual county fair, a race track with stands for 5,000 persons, an amphitheater, exhibition buildings, picnic groves, ski slopes, an airport and a ski lift.

Four gas wells and an oil well in Sandy Creek State Park, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, were plugged to prevent contamination of a 1,861 acre lake with mine drainage pollution. The park, a multi-purpose facility, is designed to accommodate a Sunday visitor load of 6,893 persons or a yearly attendance of 386,000. The park operation will result in significant supporting services and contribute to the full development of recreation in the area.

ACID MINE DRAINAGE

Acid mine drainage is a common source of stream pollution in the coal regions of Appalachia. Acid pollution seeps from both surface and underground coal mines and flows into streams, often turning them various shades of yellow, orange or red.

Congress, in amending the Appalachian Act in 1967, directed the Commission to determine what activities, if any, should be authorized to abate acid mine drainage and to determine the benefits of abatement.

Particular emphasis was to be placed on the impact of mine drainage pollution on economic development.

The study and the Commission's recommendations for future public activities concerning mine drainage abatement were sent to the President in June, 1969.

Acid drainage, the study found, seriously affects some 5,700 miles of Appalachian streams. Three-fourths of these streams were found to be in the Susquehanna, Allegheny, Monongahela, Potomac and Delaware River Basins in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Maryland. Almost 80 percent of acid pollution comes from abandoned or inactive mines; over 70 percent originates in underground mines. Nearly all of the acid mine drainage from inactive coal-producing mines originates in underground operations.

An estimated $3.5 million in added annual costs are imposed on industrial, municipal and navigational water users, by corroding equipment, for example, or by requiring special water treatment in the affected areas.

While the study concluded that the presence of acid mine drainage in the region's streams had not had significant impact in size or mix on the manufacturing industries in these areas, relatively small amounts of acid pollution had made surface waters unusable for recreation, fish and aquatic life, and represented a serious problem of environmental degradation.

The greatest shortages of public water-based recreation facilities are in exactly those areas which have the greatest amounts of acid mine drainage, especially in southwestern Pennsylvania.

No single approach or technique can be used to abate or control acid mine drainage effectively over a large area. Pollution control measures include land reclamation and stabilization drainage diversion, sealing of underground mines, treatment of water and the dilution of polluted waters.

The application of one or more of pollution control techniques to a situation would depend on the type of mining source producing the pollution, whether the mining source is active or inactive, what the geologic and hydrologic characteristics of the source are, what secondary effects might result and how much water quality could be expected to improve.

Most abatement techniques are quite expensive. Those that are relatively inexpensive include land reclamation and drainage diversion. Since only twelve percent of acid drainage comes from surface sources, however, these techniques cannot be expected to eliminate very much of the region's problem.

It was concluded that at many sites, the practical methods available for pollution control are usually few in number, relatively expensive, uncertain in their predictability and unlikely to produce uniformly acceptable results.

Because of the high costs and technological problems involved in an all-inclusive regional abatement program and the relative scarcity of public funds, priorities must be established for the selection of areas for control and treatment. In establishing these priorities, primary consideration should be given to specific areas where it is necessary to restore water uses pre-empted by acid pollution, including those for recreation and aquatic life maintenance, and where the required investment in facilities and long-term operation costs necessary for these uses is assured. These factors should be considered along with ascertaining the extent to which related environmental conditions need to be improved, including resulting additional costs, in order to assure realization of the water use objectives. Within this context then, economic benefits to other types of water uses should be enhanced to the extent possible by adjusting the timing, scale and choices of abatement techniques. Present abatement programs do not include determination of priorities.

Based on the report's findings the Commission recommended that:

1. An action program for controlling and abating acid mine drainage should be part of a more comprehensive pollution control and environmental improvement program for the lands and waters in designated watersheds. Therefore, the state or states in question should be required to identify specific watersheds in order of priority in which acid mine drainage, together with other environmental conditions, is a major impediment to future social and economic development.
2. Funds appropriated under the Water Quality Act of 1969 be made available to plan and implement environmental improvement programs involving acid mine drainage pollution control.
3. Funds appropriated to the Appalachian Commission be used to supplement those funds made available under the Water Quality Act of 1969 for planning and implementing comprehensive environmental improvement programs.
4. Federal funding of an abatement program should occur only when a state has an established program that will assure no further proliferation of acid mine drainage from active mines.
5. Research be conducted into the processes of and conditions influencing acid mine drainage formation in order to improve the basis for estimating the impacts on environmental quality from alternative types and locations of mining operations. In addition, research concerning more economical and effective techniques for chemical, physical, or biological control or treatment of acid mine drainage should be continued.
6. The Secretary of the Interior and the Appalachian Regional Commission be directed to report to the President and Congress the progress and results of efforts to initiate comprehensive programs and at that time make further recommenda-

tions concerning Federal assistance to support such programs.

The Commission received invaluable support from the National Academy of Sciences and the National Academy of Engineering on the study. The Joint Committee on Water Quality Management of the Academies established a Panel on Mine Drainage pollution Control which provided guidance on the design and implementation of the study, evaluation of the work conducted during the study, analysis of the findings of specific study efforts, review and evaluation of draft and final reports of the Commission study staff, and formulation of pertinent findings and conclusions that would assist the Commission in developing its recommendations.

In addition to the National Academies of Sciences and Engineering, the Commission received strong support from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Bureau of Mines in the Department of the Interior; the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Soil Conservation Service in the Department of Agriculture; the Public Health Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare; and the Tennessee Valley Authority.

The Commission also drew valuable information and assistance from various agencies of the Appalachian states.

Reclamation of lands hit by erosion such as this tract in Lawrence County, Miss., is another program in which the commission has assisted the states. A total of 12,790 contracts had been executed through June, 1969, in land treatment and erosion control programs.

LAND STABILIZATION

Soil erosion has been a constant problem to Appalachian land owners and farmers due to a combination of factors: a heavy average rainfall, the mountainous terrain, the small size of farms, unscientific farming methods, misuse of land and low income resulting in the lack of capital for land improvement.

To aid the farmer in solving some of these problems and gradually to eliminate one of the environmental impediments to development, the Appalachian Act provides direct assistance to land owners for land stabilization and conservation practices.

Since the 1930's, a basic tool to deal with soil erosion problems has been the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) of the Department of Agriculture. In recent years, the Appalachian States have been receiving about $60 million in ACP assistance, with about 37 percent going to Appalachian counties.

Section 203 was included in the Appalachian Act to accelerate the rate of treatment of land. In planning the regulations of the section, the Commission recognized that careful planning was essential to an effective soil erosion program. It was also apparent that the government share of the cost of such a program needed to be increased, that long-term contracts were desirable, and that individual effort should be encouraged.

No more than 50 acres could be approved for treatment for any one tract or group of tracts under one ownership.

Cost sharing would not exceed 80 percent from the government.

Priority would be given to needy farmers.

The average cost share per acre would not exceed $50.

Contracts would be drawn up for three-to-ten-year periods.

It became apparent that if positive results were to be achieved with the available funds, a systematic approach with careful advance planning would have to be followed. The Appalachian Act gave some guidance, stating that all Appalachian projects were to be considered in the light of their "relationship . . . to overall regional development including . . . location in an area determined by the State to have a significant potential for growth."

Accordingly, the Commission requires that each Appalachian State prepare an annual plan for implementing Section 203. Each plan is to identify the land stabilization and conservation practices which may be used, the rate of cost sharing, and the relationship of the plan to the States' overall Appalachian Regional Development Plan.

Each State also sets the criteria for the selection of project areas, and assures that projects complement other investments in the area.

The States must also show that these projects have a demonstrable impact on the solution of problems, or the development of potentials in the area, such as protecting water supply by reducing erosion and siltation.

Some projects contribute to recreational development and have a significant impact on a local economy. Others support comprehensive watershed programs or enhance the effectiveness of other public investments.

Section 203 funds are allocated among the States on the following formula: 10 percent equally among the States; 45 percent based on the number of low-income farmers in Appalachian counties; and 45 percent based on the cost of needed conservation as estimated in the Conservation Needs Inventory of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

When a project area is approved, a potential participant makes application to the County Committee, as he would under the ACP. While ACP shares costs, except in special cases, on a 50-50 basis, Section 203 permits a Federal contribution of up to 80 percent. The higher level of Federal participation and the longer term contract partly explains why Section 203 has produced relatively high value contracts with farmers.

Based on cumulative data through June 30, 1969, the average contract under Section 203 was for $1,000, compared with the June 30, 1968, average of $931. Nine states recorded increases in cumulative average size contracts; six of these states had an average increase of $100 to $300 per contract. Two States recorded slight reductions. Mississippi did not enter the conservation program until Fiscal Year 1968 was underway, and no contracts were executed in that state in Fiscal Year 1968.

Nearly 92,000 new acres were brought into the program in Fiscal Year 1969, with cumulative acreage under contract on June 30, 1969, was 335,045 acres. Obligation of unobligated funds would commit another 52,000 acres to land treatment and stabilization.

SUMMARY OF 203 PLANS–FY 1969

Alabama	(1) Projects to protect water supply in the Anniston Growth Area in Calhoun and Talladega Counties; (2) a Clay County project to protect water supply at towns of Ashland and Lineville; (3) a development project at Chandler Mountain in St. Clair County to protect and enhance a commercial tomato producing enterprise.
Georgia	(1) Projects to assist in water quality, adequacy, erosion control and recreation development in the Calhoun Growth Area—project area is Gordon County; (2) A project in Bremen Growth Area, Carroll County, to assist in flood reduction, channel improvements, and critical area erosion control; (3) a project in the Euharlee Creek Watershed, a P.L. 566 small watershed project, where flood control will be enhanced at the Town of Rockmart. Recreation and water supply are additional purposes of the P.L. 566 project which land stabilization will benefit.

Kentucky	Projects were conducted in 17 areas in 17 counties. These counties have been in the program since the first year of 203. All have a basis in protecting municipal water supplies and/or other public investments. State-defined urban service centers which are affected include cities of Jackson, Salyersville, Prestonsburg and Sommerset.
Maryland	One project area in Garrett County which will serve as the source of municipal water supply for several Maryland and Pennsylvania towns.
Mississippi	Projects to install needed land treatment upstream from 51 small reservoirs in six P.L. 566 projects. These six areas are either within or influence the growth areas of West Point-Columbus, Corinth-Bonneville, Aberdeen-Amorty, and Tupelo-Pontotoc-Fulton.
New York	Projects (1) in Chautauqua Lake area to protect water supply for Jamestown Growth Area; (2) Conewango Watershed to maintain water quality and assist in flood and siltation control in the Allegheny River; (3) in Ischua Watershed where land treatment will benefit the Growth Center of Olean as well as Kinzua Reservoir.
North Carolina	Projects in five watersheds, all of which have previously been in the State's 203 program. These five areas were selected because they either protect sources of municipal water for the growth areas such as Mt. Airy and Rutherford or are areas providing recreation opportunities for the Winston-Salem and Yadkinville Growth Areas.

Ohio	Projects in eight areas located in five counties. Many are P.L. 566 small watershed projects areas. Areas were selected to reduce siltation in growth areas or areas of public investments, i.e., State parks, recreation areas. Growth areas benefited include Athens, Zanesville, Logan and Jackson.
Pennsylvania	Pennsylvania did not participate in Fiscal Year 1969, but reallocated its 203 funds to assist in meeting its mine fire and reclamation needs.
South Carolina	Projects in two counties. Both have been in previous year 203 programs. These benefit Greer within the Greenville Growth Area, and the Gaffney Growth Area, by protecting water supply sources and by enhancing recreation opportunities.
Tennessee	One project area in Roaring River Watershed in Cookeville Growth Area. This area was also in the Fiscal Year 1967 and 1968 Tennessee 203 program. This watershed is partially within the Cookeville corporate limits, and will possibly be a future source of Cookeville watershed under a P.L. 566 project. In addition, Corps of Engineer projects will be protected from siltation from this drainage area.
Virginia	Four small drainage area projects located in five counties constitute the Virginia program. These have a direct bearing on water quality and supply for the growth area municipalities of Tazewell, Richlands, Cedar Bluff, Pulaski and Lebanon. These areas were all included in the Fiscal 1968 Program.

West Virginia Ten project areas in eleven counties are in West Virginia program. Land treatment will have combined benefits in terms of protecting sources of water supply for growth centers, assist in maintaining water quality in the Potomac River Watershed, encourage better development of existing prime agricultural areas, and protect Corps of Engineer investments. Growth areas influenced by the 203 program include Keyser, Petersburg, Moorefield, Morgantown, and portions of the Charleston SMSA. The Fiscal Year 1969 program was expanded in number of areas over that approved for 1969 to remain applicable for Fiscal Years 1970 and 1971. Only approval of allocations to each project area will be necessary for 1970 and 1971.

APPALACHIAN WATER RESOURCE SURVEY

During 1969, an Appalachian Water Resources Survey was completed, identifying the problems and potentials of Appalachian waters, and recommending an initial set of water resource projects to be included in a comprehensive water program.

The survey was conducted by the Office of Appalachian Studies of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in conjunction with several federal and state agencies.

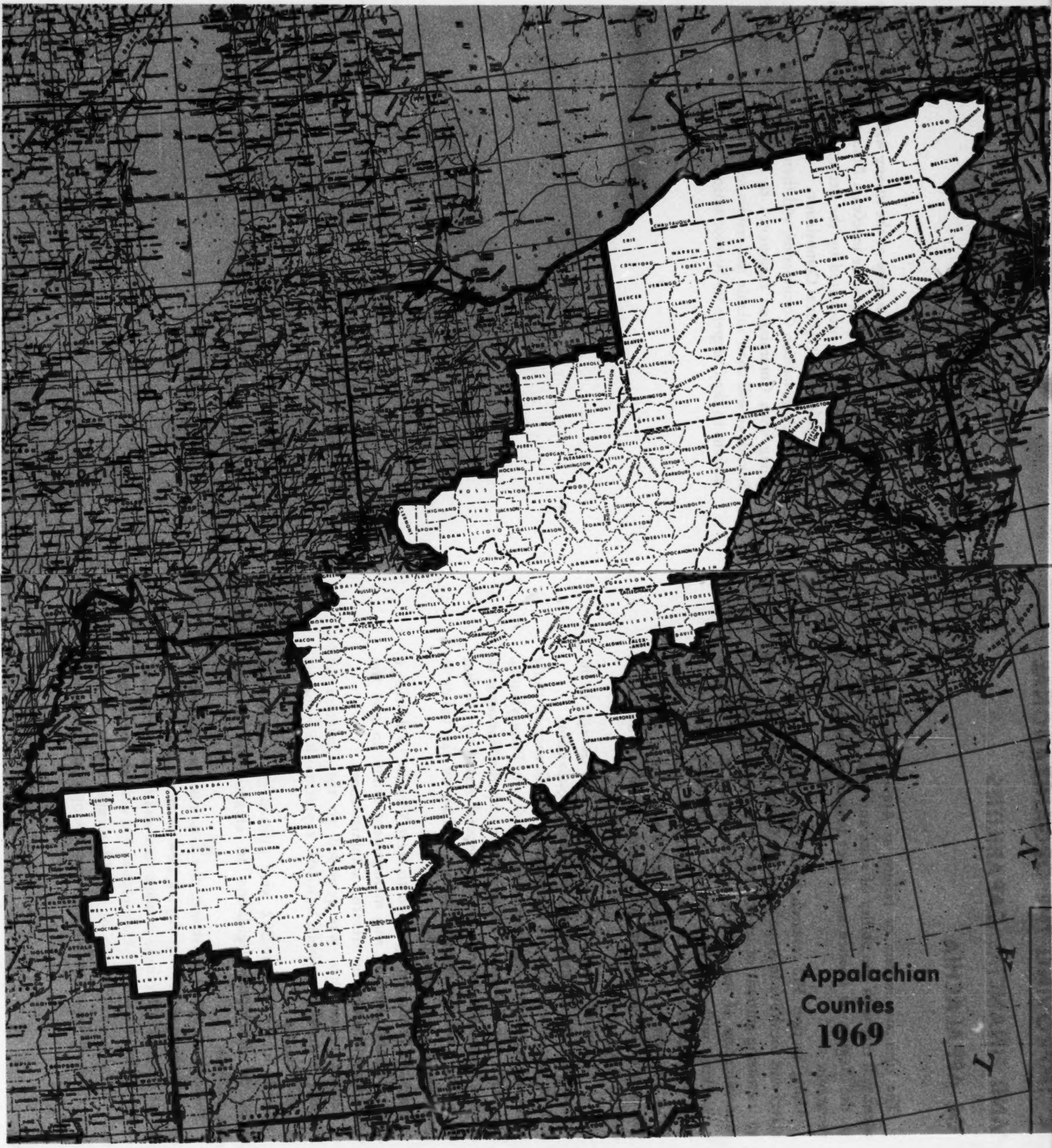
Appalachia is the watershed for most of the eastern United States, located south of the Mohawk and Hudson Rivers and north of the Suwannee River.

Water resource development in Appalachian is therefore critically important to much of the nation east of the Mississippi River.

Inside Appalachia, water planning is essential, since many communities are located in flood plains, and because water is a principal industrial and recreational resource in Appalachia.

During 1970, the findings of the survey will be reviewed by all state and federal agencies involved. Following this review, the survey will be submitted by the Secretary of the Army to the Appalachian Regional Commission.

The Appalachian Commission will then forward the survey, along with Commission comments, to President Nixon. The President will then submit the results and his own recommendations to the Congress for further action.



Appalachian Counties 1969

V. IMPROVING THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND FINANCIAL CAPABILITIES OF APPALACHIA

The ultimate success or failure of Appalachian development will rest with the ability of state and local governments in the Region to finance and direct long-term development programs.

Using Section 302 research funds and assistance from the states and localities in Appalachia, the Commission is devoting an increasing amount of its attention to the strengthening and modernization of state and local government in the Region.

Working with the four States of Kentucky, Tennessee, West Virginia and Virginia, the Commission completed during 1969 a review of the strengths and weaknesses of state and government administration and finance in the 60 counties of Central Appalachia.

The Commission has assisted Alabama and Georgia in developing multi-jurisdictional planning and organization.

With research funds, the Commission also financed a study of local government organization and funding in Pennsylvania. The results of this study are being used by the Governor to develop recommendations to the General Assembly of that State and several recommendations will be on the ballot in forthcoming local referenda.

Research funds were granted to West Virginia to develop a state program planning and management study to give the Governor a vital tool for effective administration.

Technical assistance was provided to the Governor of Virginia to develop a special legislative report on the problems of rural Virginia.

Funds under Section 302 were utilized to assist several states in developing legislation to create state housing corporations.

Through technical assistance, the Commission has assisted seven of the states in developing new program development offices to more effectively manage state and federal programs.

At the local level, the Commission has actively encouraged multi-jurisdictional sharing of costs for expensive services in such fields as health, education, water supply and pollution control.

North Carolina and South Carolina have utilized Section 302 funds to develop area-wide water supply and pollution control plans in rural areas where individual jurisdictions cannot afford adequate programs.

Through the Appalachian Health Demonstration Program, the Commission is attempting to demonstrate how more effective health services can be delivered to people living in rural areas by developing area-sharing of health services.

The Commission accepted the recommendations of its Education Advisory Committee to encourage local jurisdictions to cooperate in the financing of expensive school services as well.

The most direct form of assistance to encourage cooperation among local jurisdictions is through the local development district program financed under Section 302.

LOCAL DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

Development districts are the building blocks of the regional development program, bridging local and state governments in much the same way as the Appalachian Regional Commission provides a bridge between Federal and state governments. Alliances of local government units to form multi-county districts enables Appalachian areas to pool the resources of several counties to effectively plan and implement social and economic development programs.

Section 302(A) of the Appalachian Act authorizes the Commission to make grants of up to 75 percent of the administrative costs of multi-county district organizations. By June 30, 1969, there were 36 local development districts throughout the region. Each of these non-profit agencies has been certified by the Governor. One of these is a bi-state organization, covering counties in Tennessee and Virginia.

During the first two years of the Appalachian program, Section 302 funds supported staffs at the state level who laid the foundation for district organizations. During Fiscal Year 1968 the state staffs were still supported with Appalachian funds, but were establishing the district agencies. In Fiscal Year 1969 all state staffs, except one, were entirely funded with state funds. (Mississippi, which did not enter the Appalachian program until October, 1967, can receive Federal funds for its state-level development programs into Fiscal Year 1970.)

Of the 36 districts in operation in Fiscal Year 1969, some were funded jointly with the Department of Housing and Urban Development or the Economic Development Administration. This practice facilitated, at least at the district level, the coordination of federally-sponsored planning and assistance programs. Furthermore, it increased the number of districts which were able to share in the Federal development programs and helped with increased staffing expenses.

The following is a summary of the progress made in each state during Fiscal Year 1969:

The Alabama Program Development Office coordinates all Federal grant-in-aid and economic development programs. Before the end of Fiscal Year 1969, it established three multi-county districts, bringing to four the number of districts established by this office. The state office has sponsored legislation for state planning districts, including provisions for multi-county regional planning and development bodies. Two additional development districts will be established in Appalachian Alabama.

Georgia has five Area Planning and Development Commission functioning wholly or in part as Appalachian Development Districts. These districts actually began operating years ago and are highly effective. Their progress has been stimulated by both Federal and state financial assistance. Georgia's development districts are assisted by the State Planning Bureau in preparing project applications and assisting local governments with the Appalachian program. In turn, the development districts assist the State Planning Bureau in preparing the State Appalachian Development plan.

The Kentucky Program Development Office coordinates all Federal economic development and planning programs. It assists development districts in their planning programs and in preparing project applications, and supplies other forms of technical assistance to the districts.

Three districts were established in 1968; five more were established in 1969.

Maryland uses the Hagerstown field office of its Department of Economic Development to operate its Appalachian program. An Advisory Committee appointed by the Governor from the three Appalachian counties assists the state in selecting public investments and preparing plans for the area.

North Carolina has certified seven area Economic Development Commissions as Local Development Districts. The districts are staffed by field coordinators whose responsibilities include the preparation of priorities for public investment, providing technical assistance to local communities within their areas, and engaging in the state's Appalachian Planning programs and preparation of the state's Development Plan.

New York operates a field administrative office to assist in community development with local advisory Commissions in three state planning districts. The state intends to provide the planning districts with full-time staff in the near future to conduct regional development programs.

Mississippi established a statewide office for development to coordinate all Federal grant-in-aid programs with field offices in Mississippi Appalachia to provide assistance to local communities.

Appalachian Ohio covers 28 counties organized into three planning districts. The Department of Urban Affairs administers the local district program and provides technical support.

Pennsylvania maintains a Bureau of State and Federal Economic Aid that coordinates the activities and services of seven local development districts. Each of these has its own board, consisting of local government leaders, industrial and tourism developers, and regional planners. Each district has its own staff as well as assigned State liaison staff. These organizations function as service agents for the State, the Appalachian Commission, and where qualified, the Economic

Development Administration. They encourage local organizations to engage in a variety of activities leading to regional economic development.

South Carolina incorporated a six-county regional planning and development commission in Appalachia South Carolina which serves as a Local Development District. Previously, an Advisory Commission coordinated Federal grant-in-aid and economic development programs for the area.

The new Commission has embarked upon a wide-ranging development program for the six-county area including Appalachian planning and supplemental grant-in-aid, Housing and Urban Development planning, Bureau of Recreation planning, crime control, and development highway programming.

Tennessee has four development districts in operation. These districts are now directing their major efforts toward local planning and development including health and education, scheduling of public investments and housing development.

Virginia has three development districts. These planning commissions serve as the coordinators for all Federal grants made to their respective regions.

West Virginia expects to fund a number of planning programs related to multi-county development.

The following examples indicate how local development districts are working:

The Big Sandy Development District is one of fifteen which divide Kentucky into multi-county units. Originally organized in 1961, Big Sandy was formally designated by gubernatorial order on December 6, 1967, and is incorporated and chartered under the laws of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and is administered by the State's Program Development Office. An Appalachian Commission grant enabled the district to establish a technical staff in 1968.

The major objective of the Big Sandy Development District organization has been to improve the economic and social conditions of the area with emphasis on three specific projects: expanding facilities for education and vocational training, developing the level land along the valley of the Levisa Fork of the Big Sandy River and creating an urban service center for a relatively large, but unurbanized population. In addition to developing major health and education facilities in the urban center, the program is also providing for extension services in the other communities to meet the needs of the people in the entire area.

With local initiative, technical assistance from the state government and private, local, state and federal funds, an overall development program has been translated into a comprehensive range of services and facilities.

The First Tennessee-Virginia Development District is a group of 22 cities and nine counties stretching over 2,900 square miles.

Created by the State of Tennessee in April, 1966, the District originally included only the northeastern portion of Tennessee. But realizing that the neighboring county of Washington, Virginia, was geographically and economically linked to this area, the Board of Directors voted in March, 1967, to include the county of Washington, Virginia, in the District. The State of Virginia concurred.

The Board of Directors of the development district developed after extensive public discussion a set of objectives to meet the recognized needs of the area:

1. Promote regional cooperation among local governments.
2. Create a means to develop the human resources of the area so that the individual can compete with labor from other areas.
3. Create a means to determine, quickly and accurately, the number and quality of the area's labor force.
4. Set priorities on highway development within the District.
5. Provide adequate and economically efficient water and sewerage for the District.
6. Create a means for controlling air pollution at the District level.

7. Provide adequate health care for all the people in the District.

8. Provide adequate housing for all the people in the District.

The District has made a coordinated effort to satisfy the development needs of the area. Projects for needed public facilities for health and education have been developed as well as facilities to begin control over air and water pollution. Further, the district has been deeply involved in planning and developing several successful industrial parks and are involved in other efforts to create jobs and upgrade the labor force.

PIKEVILLE, KENTUCKY MODEL CITIES PROJECT

The Appalachian Regional Commission in 1969 provided technical assistance for one of the most unusual Model Cities projects in the United States.

Pikeville, Kentucky, a community of 6,000 people and the smallest All-America City in all America, last year began to put into operation the most ambitious sculpturing project ever devised, at least in Appalachia.

After the town was designated a Model City in 1967, Pikeville leaders laid plans for extensive redevelopment of the small community, which is situated around a horseshoe curve on Big Sandy Mountain in eastern Kentucky.

Major elements of the plan call for blasting a path through the mountains behind the city, creating a valley wide enough to relocate the Levisa Fork of Big Sandy River, the C & O railroad tracks, and U.S. Highway 23, all of which now clutter the business district of Pikeville.

The tops of two mountains will be removed, and the debris resulting from the first project will be used to fill the space between the mountains. With the creation of this patch of level land, an airport with a 5,000-foot runway capable of accomodating jet aircraft will be constructed.

These projects, and others less dynamic but no less vital, will help Pikeville get back on its economic feet after years of struggling to rebuild its economy following the deterioration of the coal mining industry in the area.

DISTRICT CENTERS IN APPALACHIA

Regional Centers	Primary Centers
1. Greater Binghamton (N.Y.) (includes Endicott, Johnson City)	1. Ithaca–Cortland (N.Y.) 2. Oneonta–Bainbridge (N.Y.) 3. Cobleskill–Schoharie (N.Y.) 4. Cooperstown (N.Y.)
2. Greater Elmira (N.Y. & Pa.) (includes Corning, Waverly, Athens, Sayre, and Towanda)	5. Hammondsport–Bath (N.Y.) 6. Hornell–Alfred (N.Y.) 7. Olean–Bradford (N.Y. & Pa.) 8. Ridgway–St. Marys (Pa.)
3. Greater Erie (N.Y. & Pa.)	9. Warren–Jamestown (Pa. & N.Y.) 10. New Castle–Sharon–Mercer (Pa.) 11. Meadville (Pa.) 12. Franklin–Oil City–Titusville (Pa.)
4. Scranton–Wilkes Barre–Hazleton (Pa.)	13. Stroudsburg (Pa.) 14. Pottsville (Pa.)
5. Greater Williamsport (Pa.) (Lock Haven–Sunbury–Berwick)	
6. Altoona–Johnstown (Pa.)	15. Somerset (Pa.) 16. Bedford (Pa.) 17. Clearfield–DuBois (Pa.) 18. State College (Pa.)
7. Hagerstown–Martinsburg (Md. & W. Va.)	19. Hancock–Berkeley Springs (Md. & W. Va.)
8. Greater Cumberland (Md. & W. Va.) (includes Keyser, Frostburg and Westernport)	20. Romney (W. Va.) 21. Oakland (Md.) 22. Elkins (W. Va.)
9. Tri-Cities (W. Va.) (Fairmont–Clarksburg–Morgantown)	23. Buckhannon (W. Va.) 24. Philippi (W. Va.)

Regional Centers	Primary Centers
10. Greater Pittsburgh (Pa.) (ALL SMSA)	25. Indiana (Pa.) 26. Uniontown–Connellsville (Pa.)
11. Upper Ohio Valley (W. Va. & Ohio) (Wheeling–Weirton–Steubenville)	27. New Philadelphia–Dover (Ohio) 28. Zanesville–Cambridge (Ohio) 29. Coshocton (Ohio)
12. Greater Charleston (W. Va.)	30. Covington–Clifton Forge–Lewisburg–White Sulphur Springs (Va. & W. Va.) 31. Bluefield–Princeton, Beckley (Va. & W. Va.) 32. Williamson–Logan (W. Va.)
13. Mid Ohio Valley (W. Va. & Ohio) (Parkersburg-Marietta)	33. Athens–Nelsonville (Ohio) 34. Jackson–Wellston (Ohio) 35. Gallipolis–Point Pleasant (Ohio & W. Va.)
14. Lower Ohio Valley (W. Va., Ohio & Ky.) (Huntington–Ashland–Ironton) (Lexington)	36. Portsmouth–Lucasville (Ohio) 37. Chillicothe–Waverly (Ohio) 38. Paintsville–Prestonburg–Pikeville (Ky.) 39. Winchester (Ky.) 40. Morehead–Midland (Ky.) 41. Hazard–Whitesburg (Ky.) 42. Campbellsville (Ky.) 43. Somerset (Ky.) 44. London–Corbin (Ky.) 45. Middlesboro–Barbourville (Ky.)
15. Tri-Cities (Tenn. & Va.) (Bristol–Kingsport–Johnson City–Elizabethton) (Roanoke)	46. Norton–Wise–Appalachia (Va.) 47. Marion–Wytheville (Va.) 48. Galax–Hillville (Va.) 49. Pulaski (Va.) 50. Greeneville (Tenn.) 51. Morristown (Tenn.)

Regional Centers	**Primary Centers**
16. Greater Knoxville (Tenn.) (Knox, Blount, Anderson Counties)	52. Cookeville–Crossville–Sparta (Tenn.) 53. Jellico–LaFollette
17. Greater Chattanooga (Tenn., Ga. & Ala.) (includes Cleveland)	54. Tullahoma–Manchester–McMinnville (Tenn.) 55. Athens (Tenn.) 56. Dayton (Tenn.) 57. Dalton–Calhoun (Ga.)
18. Greater Asheville (N.C.) (includes Canton and Waynesville)	58. Murphy–Andrews–Hayesville (N.C.) 59. Sylva–Bryson City (N.C.) 60. Hendersonville–Brevard (N.C.) 61. Rutherfordton–Spindale–Forest City (N.C.) 62. Morganton–Lenoir (N.C.) 63. Wilkesboro–N. Wilkesboro (N.C.)
19. Greater Winston–Salem (N.C.)	64. Mt. Airy (N.C.) 65. Elkin–Jonesville (N.C.) 66. Boone (N.C.)
20. Greenville–Spartanburg (S.C.)	67. Anderson (S.C.) 68. Gaffney (S.C.) 69. Clemson–Seneca (S.C.)
(Atlanta)	70. Gainesville (Ga.) 71. Carrollton (Ga.) 72. Rome–Cartersville (Ga.)
21. Greater Birmingham (Ala.)	73. Gadsden–Anniston (Ala.) (includes Talladega & Guntersville) 74. Tuscaloosa (Ala.)
22. Huntsville–Florence–Decatur (Ala.)	
	75. Corinth (Miss.) 76. Pontotoc–Tupelo (Miss.) 77. Starkville–Columbus–West Point (Miss.) 78. Amory–Aberdeen (Miss.)

VI. REGIONAL ECONOMY

After only four years of concentrated development efforts, and with a shortage of reliable data, it is not possible to accurately assess long-range economic improvements in Appalachia.

But the most recently available region-wide figures show the Appalachian economy as a whole continues to close the gap with the rest of the United States in terms of its per capita income.

In addition, out-migration continues to taper off and population is increasing at roughly twice the rate of the 1950's.

However, the special sensitivity of the regional economy to the ups and downs of the national economy because of the Region's specialized economic base continues to be evident. The employment growth rate in Appalachia fell back behind that of the U.S. in 1968 despite gains compared to the U.S. in 1966–67. However, unemployment in Appalachia has dropped since 1967 when it was 4.6 percent. The most recent estimate for Appalachia is 4.2 compared to 3.6 for the Nation.

Should the rate of national economic growth further slacken in 1970 it can be anticipated that Appalachia's employment growth rate will be seriously affected.

INCOME

Appalachia continues to "close the gap" with the rest of the United States in terms of the rate of relative improvement in its per capita incomes, and, if present trends continue, the Region as a whole can meet the target of achieving approximately 90 percent of national per capita income by 1985. The regional per capita income is now about 78 percent of the national average.

However, there is a wide variation from one part of the Region to another in per capita income and several areas must increase their rate of improvement if income targets are to be met.

Closing The Personal Income Gap

	1962	1965	1966	1967
U.S.	$2368	$2760	$2963	$3159
Appalachia	$1802	$2127	$2297	$2462
Appalachia as % of U.S. Per Capita Income	76.1%	77.1%	77.5%	78%

*Source: Office of Business Economics, Income Estimates for Appalachia.

POPULATION AND MIGRATION

Currently available population estimates indicate a slight increase in the rate of Appalachian population growth and a continued decline in net out-migration.

During the period 1960–66, the Region's annual rate of population growth was .5 percent. Its population growth rate toward the last half of the decade has been slightly higher—over twice the annual rate of population growth in the 1950's.

Symptomatic of the shift in Appalachian population trends has been a turn-around in West Virginia, which after decades of absolute population decline, began to register an absolute gain in 1967.

Since Appalachia's natural population increase largely parallels that of the Nation, the significant factor in the Region's overall population trends is migration. Although Appalachia experienced a net out-migration of over 600,000 between 1960–66, the estimated annual rate of out-migration for the last half of the 1960's indicates that the rate of out-migration for the 1960's has been well under half that of the 1950's.

The Appalachian areas which have shifted from major sources of significant net out-migration in the 1950's to important centers of net in-migration in the 1960's are in Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina.

Recent trends in Appalachian population and migration patterns indicate that:

(1) The Region is growing less rapidly than the U.S. in population but the difference in the rate of population growth is slowly narrowing as economic adjustment in the Region takes place;

(2) Regional out-migration, though still significant, shows signs of tapering off and we can anticipate some balance between in-migration and out-migration at about 1985;

(3) By and large, the southern part of Appalachia is experiencing a higher rate of population growth and lower level of out-migration;

(4) The medium size (10–50 thousand population) communities of the Region, not the metropolitan areas, tend to be the centers of the most significant population and employment growth: d

(5) The metropolitan areas of Appalachia, unlike those of the U.S., are tending to lag behind smaller to medium sized communities in their population growth and are contributing substantially to the out-flow of migrants.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Almost half of Appalachia's work force is employed in manufacturing while only a little over a third of the Nation's labor force is so employed. In addition, only about 43 percent of Appalachia's workers are employed in service occupations compared to 55 percent for the country as a whole.

Because of this "specialized" structure the Appalachian economy is more susceptible to the ups and downs of the national economy.

In 1966, U.S. employment grew at a rate of 2.5 percent; Appalachia's employment, exceeding the national growth rate for the first time, grew at 4 percent. Most of this growth came from substantial gains in contract construction, services and manufacturing. In 1967, however, the national employment growth rate dropped to 2 percent. Appalachia's economy responded much more drastically, dropping to one percent. In 1968, national employment growth was still two percent, but Appalachia's employment growth rate dropped still further to .5 percent. It appears that the loss is attributable, in part, to declines in government-related employment as well as lower national growth rates.

The modest regional employment increase of 31,000 jobs in 1968 derives primarily from some significant employment growth in Pennsylvania (25,500); North Carolina (11,000); Tennessee (9,360); South Carolina (7,220); and Georgia (5,890). These employment gains were partially offset, however, by a substantial loss of jobs in the Huntsville, Alabama area (26,160); West Virginia (10,470); New York (4,000); and Kentucky (2,368).

It is obvious that the Huntsville area of Alabama, which has been one of the most rapidly growing areas in Appalachia, has been hit hard by recent reductions in the space and defense programs.

Employment in Appalachian Pennsylvania has shown an encouraging pickup during the last two reporting years, but Pittsburgh illustrates the slow-growth nature of many larger Appalachian metropolitan areas.

Although Pittsburgh represents 41 percent of the total Appalachian Pennsylvania work force, it was the site of only 8,000 new jobs in 1968, or less than one-third the total job increases in the Appalachian portion of Pennsylvania. Much of the new growth is occurring in smaller growth centers and primarily in the fields of manufacturing, trade, and services. Mine employment has continued to decrease while contract construction has increased.

Much of the growth in North Carolina has been around Winston-Salem. In 1968, that area accounted for 4,300 of the 11,000 new jobs which were generated in Appalachian North Carolina. Most rapid growth was in contract construction, services, and to a lesser extent, manufacturing and government.

Knoxville accounts for over half of the employment growth in 1968 in Tennessee, with 5,400 new jobs out of the total increase of 9,360. Increases were primarily in trade and services and in government, with slight increases in manufacturing. Chattanooga accounts for another 1,700 jobs, almost all of them in the non-manufacturing sector.

The Greenville area of South Carolina accounted for the overwhelming share of the 7,220 new jobs generated in 1968 in that area, and the majority of these were in contract construction, government, trade and services.

The employment losses in the Huntsville area result from the phase-out of some space activities and was not counterbalanced in Appalachian Alabama by growth elsewhere. There was a slight increase in employment in the Birmingham labor market, but many of the rural areas sustained losses and the growth was unable to off-set the overall decline.

Of the three largest metropolitan labor markets in West Virginia, only Wheeling had a sizable increase in employment, mostly due to increased construction and mining activity. The Charleston and Huntington-Ashland labor market areas experienced little or no increase in employment. The sectors suffering the largest employment losses, state-wide, were mining and non-chemical manufacturing. The decrease of 4,000 jobs in Appalachian New York is partially accounted for by the lack of new expansions in Binghamton and Elmira areas.

The job losses in Kentucky of 2,369 can be attributed, in part, to drops in mining employment and government, and to a much lesser extent, contract construction. While there has been some surprising growth in manufacturing, trade and services in eastern Kentucky, job losses were not entirely off-set by those gains.

Notwithstanding Appalachia's small increase in total employment, it has undergone inter-industry shifts that will continually diversify and strengthen the Region's economy. As a matter of fact, employment in the finance, insurance, real estate and services are growing at a slightly faster rate than the national rate. Trade and manufacturing are growing at approximately the same rate.

In 1968, the Region's unemployment rate of 4.2 percent represented a welcome reversal of an upward trend in 1967, when the rate was 4.6. The U.S. rate for these two years was 3.8 and 3.6, respectively.

VII. RESEARCH AND TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

Research, demonstration, technical assistance and training grants are authorized under Section 302B of the Appalachian Act.

Among the projects of the Commission is a research plan to establish a common set of regional data from which planning at all levels could proceed.

The Commission is providing the States and local development districts with analyses which view the local district economies in a national and regional context and thus help them prepare realistic goals for development.

Capital Availability

In Central Appalachia, the 60 counties in West Virginia, Virginia, Tennessee and Kentucky, where some of Appalachia's most severe poverty and unemployment exists, efforts are under way to improve health and education levels and to reverse the adverse economic conditions that have affected many of the 1.5 million people of the area.

As part of the overall effort to improve conditions in this area the Commission analysed the availability of private investment capital to finance new enterprise.

The study measured the present supply of private capital, quantified the area's current demand for capital and discussed programs which might enable private capital to respond more effectively to local development needs and opportunities.

Among the major findings of the study were:

The area exports substantial amounts of funds for investment to other parts of the country. In 1967 the estimated gross amount of capital exported was $109 million; the net outflow, making allowance for capital invested in the area from outside, was $54.1 million. Thus, there is plenty of local capital available to help finance new enterprise if local lenders can be shown that investment in their own area can be just as profitable as investment outside.

In areas of Central Appalachia where economic gains are being made, local private lending is beginning to favor local investments over others outside Appalachia.

Capital investment by outside sources in the area goes largely into coal mining. Since the capital investment per worker is 1.7 times as high in mining as in other types of industry, this heavy investment means that although demand is created for higher levels of skill, there are fewer jobs per invested dollar. A further relative disadvantage of this type of investment is that it prolongs the area's overdependence on coal. (Miners, however, do have the highest earnings of all industrial workers in Central Appalachia.) One reason for the large outflow of capital from Central Appalachia is the fact that lenders can earn higher returns in government securities or other investments outside the area. Except for a few counties where the financial community is exceptionally development-conscious, bankers of the area were found to be either overly pessimistic about local economic prospects or unwilling to accept the lower rates of return and higher risks associated with investment in small local enterprises.

The study found, however, that the most important causes for the capital outflow are probably not economic. Relative isolation, the economic lag between much of the area and the nation as a whole, the tendency to base local investment decisions on personal relationships—all of these factors create an atmosphere which may discourage development of a more dynamic atmosphere for investment.

The highways now being planned and those under construction will help to facilitate movement within and through the area, but new roads alone cannot turn the tide. "Ultimate success will depend on advances in health, education, urbanization and housing—a full spectrum of programs designed to improve the quality of life in the area," according to the study.

Appalachian Highlands Recreation Study

The Appalachian Regional Commission has from the outset recognized the importance of the recreation and travel industry to Appalachia. Together with ten states and five federal agencies, the Commission is planning recreation complexes in the Appalachian Highlands, a subregion of 148 counties embracing some of the most glorious natural areas in the United States. Much of the area is in public ownership and within relatively short distance from large population centers.

In August 1968, the Commission staff completed Phase I of the Appalachian Highlands Recreation Study, recommending that of 23 multi-county complexes where vacation or basic type recreation is well developed or appears to have outstanding potential, 14 were worthy of more detailed analysis. These 14, scattered throughout the Highlands, are not as highly developed as the other nine or they have an impending major public investment which will create new demands.

In late FY 1969, the Phase II study was begun by hiring a consulting firm to undertake demand feasibility. This study is developing a demand apportionment procedure which could be a milestone in recreation planning. The study, in addition to estimating the recreation demand in each complex, will establish developmental objectives that are consistent with the demand projections and the values to be protected and enhanced in the development process. Economic effects will be estimated and developments appearing to have outstanding possibilities will be given more detailed study. Appropriate public and private roles will be defined.

A Commission sponsored study raised some basic questions as to what is required to attract capital into a potential recreation area. What specific factors do potential investors consider when deciding whether to build a motel or a restaurant or a ski lift? What conditions may discourage their investment?

The Pennsylvania Department of Commerce, in a study assisted by Commission funds, has provided some significant answers to these and related questions. It was based on the conviction that the best way to find out how to attract private capital into recreation is to ask those who are in the business of investing in recreation facilities and services.

A team of state officials and consultants posed the question as to what factors have a real impact on investment decisions. Although there were wide variations in the responses given by the respondents in the Pennsylvania recreation survey, three general types of investment decision criteria–general location, site and business climate–were mentioned so frequently that they may constitute general guidelines for investment in the recreation sector of our national economy.

The *Phase III* report will build upon data and concepts from Phases I and II, and prepare general recreation plans for the 14 complexes. *Phase IV*, the Highlands Recreation Plan, will then coordinate all 23 complexes and other significant recreation developments in terms of economic impact, developmental policy, promotion, and recreational infrastructure. The final report will be completed by summer 1970.

Import Substitution Study. This study was designed to investigate the possibilities of substitution Appalachia-based materials and services for those now being imported into the region. Following analysis of twenty employment sectors, it was found that Appalachia as a whole possessed potential for import substitution in the printing and publishing industry, food production, machinery, finance, insurance and real estate.

Significant findings made in the study included the determination not only of where deficiencies and potentials for import substitution exist, but also ways and means for these deficiencies to be corrected and the potentials developed. The study indicated that regional and primary growth areas in Appalachia are becoming the focal points for specialization and development.

Impact of Urbanization on Local Finance. This study will develop a system of estimating local public revenues and expenditures in Appalachian areas that have developed in varying degrees of urbanization. The study will also analyze the results of processing data on selected groups of urbanized areas in the region, and present conclusions on how local public revenues and expenditures are affected by the changes associated with urbanization.

Appalachian Migration Study. This study, based on data compiled in 1964–66, includes figures related to the continuing problem of out-migration from the Appalachian region. In addition to total migration figures for immigrants and emigrants, the figures also provide an index of socio-economic characteristics such as destination, employment by sector, income, income change, sex, age and race distinction.

All of this information has been delivered on tape to every Appalachian local development district.

North Carolina Water Quality Study. This study will identify preferred regional water and sewerage systems and, taking both technical and economic aspects into full consideration, will recommend staged construction of these systems in the following Appalachian highway corridors: Murphy-Andrews; Wilkesboro-Elkin-Jonesville; Boone-Spruce Pine; Morganton-Valdese-Hickory; Winston-Salem-Kernersville; Asheville-Hendersonville; Rutherfordton-Spindale-Forest City.

The completed study will be extremely valuable to the communities, counties and concerned state agencies in programming the expenditure of local state and federal funds over an extended time period.

South Carolina Water Resource Study. When completed, this study will provide information at the State and local level for water resources planning and development. The management and operations of existing water and sewerage systems will be examined in terms of their advantages and disadvantages. Appropriate recommendations will be made that may have a bearing on legislation regarding water resource regulations. In addition, the study will provide a framework for establishing priorities regarding construction and funding of water sewage treatment facilities in South Carolina.

STATE-LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

State and local governments in Appalachia are experiencing the stress of meeting the continually rising demand for public services. The Commission is an active partner with states and local governments in the building of a governmental capacity to accommodate Appalachian development and is providing technical aid in organization and finance at the state and local level.

The Appalachian Commission has completed a study of state and local government administration and finance in Central Appalachia. The Commission has assisted Alabama and Georgia in studying multi-jurisdictional planning district delineation and organization.

Several State research programs have been undertaken with Commission support. A study of local government organization and finance in Pennsylvania has been completed, with Commission financial assistance. A West Virginia program planning and management system has been developed to give the Governor a vital tool for effective administration.

The Appalachian Regional Development Act directed the Commission to "provide a forum for consideration of problems of the region and proposed solutions." The Commission has expanded its information services to assure the knowledge gained through research and new ideas reaches those responsible for conducting development activities, and that the people of the region generally are aware of the choices open to them.

This information is circulated through a monthly technical journal, *Appalachia*. Other publications, such as research reports, visual aids and a summary of state and local development plans were also produced for general distribution (See Publications List, page 131). Detailed information on new techniques or programs concerned with development of the region is sent periodically to the executive directors of each local development district.

An Appalachian Data System, which compiles social and economic data by county into a computer program, is available to states, local development districts and other public and private users.

VIII. PLANNING AND RESEARCH

By mid-1969, it was possible for the Commission to begin its final task of preparing comprehensive plans and programs for the long-term development of Appalachia as required under the Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965.

When the President's Appalachian Regional Commission submitted its report to Congress in 1964, upon which the legislation was based, it commented:

"It should be noted that we have not created a complete plan for Appalachia—a document setting forth in great detail a complete range of actions needed. Rather we have felt that there are two concurrent steps essential to form the basis upon which the complete program could be created. These two basic actions would provide for:

1. "An immediate, or short-run, investment program to provide basic facilities and programs not provided in the past but which are essential to the growth of the region and opportunity for its people.

2. "A regional organization to allow maximum use of both existing and new resources in a continuing development effort. This cannot be stressed too strongly—these program recommendations are not to be regarded as providing a definitive solution for the many-sided Appalachian problem. That solution can come about only with the full engagement of the free enterprise potential in this large region so rich in human and natural resources. Moreover, progress can be realized only through the coordinated effort of a regional development organization, working with state and local development units . . . and with multiple state and Federal agencies."

By early 1969, the local agencies, the states, and, indeed, most of the Federal agencies involved in the Appalachian Regional Development Program had reached the point in their planning where it finally became possible to develop integrated plans for the Region as a whole.

Work was completed on most of the basic elements required to prepare a systematic long-term (10 to 15 years) development program plan and budget for the Region.

The completed work which made this possible include:

1. Delineation of a set of multi-country districts that could serve as the functional economic areas in the Region's economy.

2. Delineation of locations within each of these districts where growth is most likely to occur, in order to determine what public investments should be made in such areas.

3. Preliminary estimates of potentials for development within each of the districts could serve as a guide to their needs and priorities for assistance.

4. An inventory of public services in each district made possible an assessment of deficits in public services in each local area.

Each state has made its own unique contributions to advancement of the program and to the plans and program budgets which can now be developed for the Region.

For example, *Georgia* had already established area development and planning commissions before 1965, and they served as models for districts to be established in the rest of the Region.

West Virginia carried out an analysis of its state economy which provided a prototype approach to delineating such districts.

Virginia enacted a pioneering state-wide district statute which could be emulated throughout the Nation.

The next—and most difficult—task was to determine where growth was most likely to occur in each district. Each state approached the problem in a different way and each learned from the other. *Tennessee* developed a highly technical mathematical measure of growth potentials; *West Virginia* arrived at simiiar conclusions through physical analysis.

Next, it was necessary to determine both the nature of economic potential in each district and needs in public services. *Ohio*, through Ohio State University, provided a set of yardsticks which could help determine public service deficits in Appalachia.

Within the districts, a plan for public services, based on area-sharing of services rather than traditional fragmentation and competition between small communities, was needed. *North Carolina* proceeded to develop area approaches to water supply and pollution control, as did *South Carolina*. *Alabama* financed carefully drawn physical plans for development of its growth centers using such new fields as environmental geology to assist in the task. Two districts in *Pennsylvania* became the first to approach public facility needs on a district-wide and comprehensive basis.

As important as the plans and programs at the district level were, state plans are required to meet region-wide problems. *New York* was the first state to embark upon a comprehensive plan for its entire Appalachian area. *South Carolina* has developed plans and programs for the entire state to the year 1985. *Alabama*, through the University of Alabama, has carried out a state-wide analysis modeled after its efforts in Appalachia. *Pennsylvania* is developing a state-wide plan and is pioneering in a systems approach to vocational education. *West Virginia* has developed the first state-wide Housing Development Corporation in the Region and *Pennsylvania* and *Ohio* are now about to follow suit.

North Carolina and *Alabama* were the first to analyze their Appalachian manpower needs and design programs to meet those needs.

Kentucky, Alabama and *West Virginia* established program development offices in the Office of the Governor that cuts across the structure of state government and mobilizes its resources more effectively for state development. *North Carolina* achieved the same end at the outset by creating a State Planning Task Force of all relevant state agencies. *Pennsylvania* has developed a comprehensive set of state programs around the regional development program so that each neatly complements the other.

It is now possible for the States and the Commission to prepare the long-range development plans and budget for Appalachian development envisioned by Congress.

A9

Such a plan and development budget would systematically build upon:

(1) State-delineated districts and areas of growth;

(2) Public service deficits in each area as determined from knowledge of state and local yardsticks and existing regional information on available services;

(3) The nature of development potential in each district based on present regional, state and district analysis; and

(4) The probable changes in commutation patterns resulting from the new highway system.

By taking such an approach to its public needs for development, the Appalachian Region can help convert present Federal and state assistance programs from "passive" agents of change, in which results are haphazard and unpredictable, to aid based on "strategic" objectives which identify the general investments, by program, required to meet a goal that has been agreed upon.

There is little that would distinguish such an approach to Appalachian development from systematic management and planning techniques employed in the Nation's space or defense programs.

This same approach can be applied to the equally complex problems of Appalachian development. Basically, such an approach requires a clear definition of goals; willingness to make a long-term commitment of resources; public support; and continuity of competent organization and management.

Appalachia has reached the point where it is capable of meeting these terms. To fail to do so in the face of the nation's demonstrated ability to meet other complex challenges is to fail the people of Appalachia and to forgo an opportunity which could benefit the nation. For if Appalachia can develop a systematic foundation for public decisions regarding its future development, the same can be done in managing other complex social and economic undertakings at the national level.

During 1969, work was completed on the Central Appalachian Plan which will be published and submitted for local review during 1970. This plan deals with the problems in a 60-county area of Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia and Tennessee, and embodies a new approach to problems in a rural area where population densities are great but where there are few large communities.

A Recreational Development Plan being prepared cooperatively by 10 States and five Federal agencies was approaching completion by the end of 1969 and will be made public sometime during 1970. Recreational development is important to the future of Appalachia because of its proximity to metropolitan markets in the Eastern United States. Previous Commission analyses have raised some basic questions concerning what was required to attract private capital into recreational development in Appalachia.

The Commission made a grant to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania during 1969 to further develop the answers to these questions.

Also using Section 302 funds, an analysis of the economies in northern and southern Appalachia was completed in order to determine the development potential of those two major sub-regions. In particular, the Regional Research Institute at West Virginia University was given a grant to determine what goods and services Appalachia has been importing which it might profitably provide locally. Substantial potentials for growth were found in the report in printing and publishing, food processing, the manufacture of machinery, and expansion of basic local services, finance, insurance and real estate.

Several grants were made to determine the local public financial deficits which exist throughout Appalachia. Funds under Section 302 were utilized to carry out a detailed analysis of Appalachian migration, income and population, and projections have been developed to the year 1985.

Most funds under Section 302, however, were utilized to provide assistance to the state and local governments for basic planning and research in connection with their own Appalachian development plans. West Virginia used such assistance to develop early childhood education recommendations for its legislature.

Tennessee employed funds to embark upon a major manpower training project in Oak Ridge, Tennessee.

New York used assistance under this Section to complete a comprehensive plan for the 14 counties in Appalachian New York. This is the first section of New York State to achieve such a plan.

Ohio used this form of assistance to determine what role the State should play in accelerating the construction of low and moderate income housing.

Kentucky used Section 302 money to develop innovative new plans for delivering services to rural people in eastern Kentucky.

North Carolina used the assistance to upgrade state management capabilities.

Alabama prepared a unique environment plan for one section of Appalachian Alabama with Section 302 support.

In 1969, when Congress directed the Commission to place heavier emphasis upon the problems of child development and manpower, Section 302 funds were utilized to start these new efforts.

APPENDIX A

The Appalachian Region contains 397 counties and five independent cities in the 13 Appalachian States. This appendix contains a list of the 397 counties and their populations by State.

Population—Appalachian Counties—1960
(Figures in thousands)

ALABAMA

State total	3,266.7
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,982.8
Bibb	14.4
Blount	25.4
Calhoun	95.9
Chambers	37.8
Cherokee	16.3
Chilton	25.7
Clay	12.4
Cleburne	10.9
Colbert	46.5
Coosa	10.7
Cullman	45.6
De Kalb	41.4
Elmore	30.5
Etowah	97.0
Fayette	16.1
Franklin	22.0
Jackson	36.7
Jefferson	634.9
Lamar	14.3
Lauderdale	61.6
Lawrence	24.5
Limestone	36.5
Madison	117.3
Marion	21.8
Marshall	48.0
Morgan	60.5
Pickens	21.9
Randolph	19.5
St. Clair	25.4
Shelby	32.1
Talladega	65.5
Tallapoosa	35.0
Tuscaloosa	109.0
Walker	54.2
Winston	14.9

GEORGIA

State total	3,943.1
Population of counties in Appalachia	675.0
Banks	6.5
Barrow	14.5
Bartow	28.3
Carroll	36.5
Catoosa	21.1
Chattooga	20.0
Cherokee	23.0
Dade	8.7
Dawson	3.6
Douglas	16.7
Fannin	13.6
Floyd	69.1
Forsyth	12.1
Franklin	13.3
Gilmer	8.9
Gordon	19.2
Gwinnett	43.5
Habersham	18.1
Hall	49.7
Haralson	14.5
Heard	5.3
Jackson	18.5
Lumpkin	7.2
Madison	11.2
Murray	10.4
Paulding	13.1
Pickens	8.9
Polk	28.0
Rabun	7.5
Stephens	18.4

Towns	4.5
Union	6.5
Walker	45.3
White	6.9
Whitfield	42.1

KENTUCKY

State total	3,038.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	922.1

Adair	14.7
Bath	9.1
Bell	35.3
Boyd	52.2
Breathitt	15.5
Carter	20.8
Casey	14.3
Clark	21.0
Clay	20.7
Clinton	8.9
Cumberland	7.8
Elliott	6.3
Estill	12.5
Fleming	10.9
Floyd	41.6
Garrard	9.7
Green	11.2
Greenup	29.2
Harlan	51.1
Jackson	10.7
Johnson	19.7
Knott	17.4
Knox	25.3
Laurel	24.9
Lawrence	12.1
Lee	7.4
Leslie	10.9
Letcher	30.1
Lewis	13.1
Lincoln	16.5
McCreary	12.5
Madison	33.5
Magoffin	11.1
Martin	10.2
Menifee	4.3
Monroe	11.8
Montgomery	13.5
Morgan	11.1
Owsley	5.4
Perry	35.0
Pike	68.3
Powell	6.7
Pulaski	34.4
Rockcastle	12.3
Rowan	12.8
Russell	11.1
Wayne	14.7
Whitley	25.8
Wolfe	6.5

MARYLAND

State total	3,100.7
Population of counties in Appalachia	195.8

Allegany	84.2
Garrett	20.4
Washington	91.2

MISSISSIPPI

State total	2,178.1
Population of counties in Appalachia	406.0

Alcorn	25.3
Benton	7.7
Chickasaw	16.9
Choctaw	8.4
Clay	18.9
Itawamba	15.1
Kemper	12.3
Lee	40.6
Lowndes	46.6
Marshall	24.5
Monroe	33.9
Noxubee	16.8
Oktibbeha	26.2
Pontotoc	17.2
Prentiss	17.9
Tippah	15.1
Tishomingo	13.9
Union	18.9
Webster	10.6
Winston	19.2

NEW YORK

State total	16,851.0
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,000.0
Allegany	44.0
Broome	212.7
Cattaraugus	80.2
Chatauqua	145.4
Chemung	98.7
Chenango	43.2
Cortland	41.1
Delaware	43.5
Otsego	51.9
Schoharie	22.6
Schuyler	15.0
Steuben	97.7
Tioga	37.8
Tompkins	66.2

NORTH CAROLINA

State total	4,556.2
Population of counties in Appalachia	939.7
Alexander	15.6
Alleghany	7.7
Ashe	19.8
Avery	12.0
Buncombe	130.1
Burke	52.7
Caldwell	49.6
Cherokee	16.3
Clay	5.5
Davie	16.7
Forsyth	189.4
Graham	6.4
Haywood	39.7
Henderson	36.1
Jackson	17.8
McDowell	26.7
Macon	14.9
Madison	17.2
Mitchell	13.9
Polk	11.4
Rutherford	45.0
Stokes	22.3
Surry	48.2
Swain	8.4
Transylvania	16.4
Watauga	17.5
Wilkes	45.3
Yadkin	22.8
Yancey	14.0

OHIO

State total	9,706.4
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,119.5
Adams	20.0
Athens	47.0
Belmont	83.9
Brown	25.2
Carroll	20.9
Clermont	80.5
Coshocton	32.2
Gallia	26.1
Guernsey	38.6
Harrison	18.0
Highland	29.7
Hocking	20.2
Holmes	21.6
Jackson	29.4
Jefferson	99.2
Lawrence	55.4
Meigs	22.1
Monroe	15.3
Morgan	12.7
Muskingum	79.1
Noble	11.0
Perry	27.8
Pike	19.4
Ross	61.2
Scioto	84.2
Tuscarawas	76.8
Vinton	10.3
Washington	51.7

PENNSYLVANIA

State total	11,319.4
Population of counties in Appalachia	5,930.8
Allegheny	1,628.6
Armstrong	79.0

Beaver	207.0
Bedford	42.5
Blair	137.3
Bradford	54.9
Butler	114.7
Cambria	203.3
Cameron	7.6
Carbon	52.9
Centre	78.6
Clarion	37.4
Clearfield	81.5
Clinton	37.6
Columbia	53.5
Crawford	78.0
Elk	37.3
Erie	250.7
Fayette	169.3
Forest	4.5
Fulton	10.6
Greene	39.4
Huntingdon	39.5
Indiana	75.4
Jefferson	46.8
Juniata	15.9
Lackawanna	234.5
Lawrence	113.0
Luzerne	347.0
Lycoming	109.4
McKean	54.5
Mercer	127.5
Mifflin	44.3
Monroe	39.6
Montour	16.7
Northumberland	104.1
Perry	26.6
Pike	9.1
Potter	16.5
Schuylkill	173.0
Snyder	25.9
Somerset	77.5
Sullivan	6.3
Susquehanna	33.1
Tioga	36.6
Union	25.6
Venango	65.3
Warren	45.6
Washington	217.3
Wayne	28.2
Westmoreland	353.6
Wyoming	16.8

SOUTH CAROLINA

State total	2,389.0
Population of counties in Appalachia	586.5
Anderson	98.5
Cherokee	35.2
Greenville	209.8
Oconee	40.2
Pickens	46.0
Spartanburg	156.8

TENNESSEE

State total	3,567.1
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,607.6
Anderson	60.0
Bledsoe	7.8
Blount	57.5
Bradley	38.3
Campbell	27.9
Cannon	8.5
Carter	41.6
Claiborne	19.1
Clay	7.3
Cocke	23.4
Coffee	28.6
Cumberland	19.1
De Kalb	10.8
Fentress	13.3
Franklin	25.5
Grainger	12.5
Greene	42.2
Grundy	11.5
Hamblen	33.1
Hamilton	238.0
Hancock	7.8
Hawkins	30.5
Jackson	9.2
Jefferson	21.5
Johnson	10.8
Knox	250.5
Loudon	23.8
McMinn	33.7
Macon	12.2
Marion	21.0
Meigs	5.1

Monroe	23.3
Morgan	14.3
Overton	14.7
Pickett	4.4
Polk	12.2
Putnam	29.2
Rhea	15.9
Roane	39.1
Scott	15.4
Sequatchie	5.9
Sevier	24.3
Smith	12.1
Sullivan	114.1
Unicoi	15.1
Union	8.5
Van Buren	3.4
Warren	23.1
Washington	64.8
White	15.6

VIRGINIA

State total	3,866.9
Population of counties in Appalachia	500.3
Alleghany	12.1
Bath	5.3
Bland	6.0
Botetourt	16.7
Buchanan	36.7
Carroll	23.2
Craig	3.4
Dickenson	20.2
Floyd	10.5
Giles	17.2
Grayson	17.4
Highland	3.2
Lee	25.8
Pulaski	27.3
Russell	26.3
Scott	25.8
Smyth	31.1
Tazewell	44.8
Washington	38.1
Wise	43.6
Wythe	22.0
Population of independent cities in Appalachia	
Norton	5.0
Clifton Forge	5.3
Covington	11.1
Galax	5.3
Bristol	17.1

WEST VIRGINIA

State total	1,860.4
Population of counties in Appalachia	1,860.4
Barbour	15.5
Berkeley	33.8
Boone	28.7
Braxton	15.2
Brooke	28.9
Cabell	108.2
Calhoun	8.0
Clay	11.9
Doddridge	7.0
Fayette	61.7
Gilmer	8.0
Grant	8.3
Greenbrier	34.4
Hampshire	11.7
Hancock	39.6
Hardy	9.3
Harrison	77.9
Jackson	18.5
Jefferson	18.7
Kanawha	252.9
Lewis	19.7
Lincoln	20.3
Logan	61.6
McDowell	71.4
Marion	63.7
Marshall	38.0
Mason	24.5
Mercer	68.2
Mineral	22.4
Mingo	39.7
Monongalia	55.6
Monroe	11.6
Morgan	8.4

Nicholas	25.4	Summers	15.6
Ohio	68.4	Taylor	15.0
Pendleton	8.1	Tucker	7.7
Pleasants	7.1	Tyler	10.0
Pocahantos	10.1	Upshur	18.3
Preston	27.2	Wayne	39.0
Putnam	23.6	Webster	13.7
Raleigh	77.8	Wetzel	19.3
Randolph	26.3	Wirt	4.4
Ritchie	10.9	Wood	78.3
Roane	15.7	Wyoming	34.8

APPENDIX B

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS

Appalachian Data Book

A compilation of statistical data for the Appalachian Region, Appalachian States, counties and subregion. Volumes contain significant statistics on population, employment and labor force, health and education, construction and other areas of information pertinent to regional analysis and planning. Summary data may be obtained for the entire region, or data may be obtained by state.

The Appalachian Region: A Statistical Appendix of Comparative Socioeconomic Indicators

The purpose of this compilation of data is to compare socioeconomic conditions and trends in Appalachia, both within the Region and with conditions and trends in the nation. The geographic units compared are: the United States, each of the 13 Appalachian States, and the Appalachian portion of each state.

Appalachian Research Report No. 1

Evaluation of Timber Development Organizations

Prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by McDonald Associates, Inc., Washington, D.C. in 1966. This report investigates the ownership, condition, and use of timber within Appalachia.

Appalachian Research Report No. 2

Recreation as an Industry

A report prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by Robert R. Nathan Associates, Inc., and Resource

Planning Associates of Washington, D.C. in 1966. The purpose of this study is to determine the role which recreation as an industry can play in the economic development of an area. The study consisted of a search of available literature; on-site observation and analysis of nine specific recreation complexes; and statistical analysis incorporating the data of input and output tables and available national and regional accounts.

Appalachian Research Report No. 3

Guidelines for an Appalachian Airport System

This report contains the results of a study conducted for the Appalachian Regional Commission by Management and Economics Research Inc., Palo Alto, California, 1967. The objectives of the study were to establish guidelines for the use of the Appalachian Regional Commission in recommending the location and financing of airport projects within the Region. Both air carrier (commercial service) airports and general aviation airports are treated in the evaluative guidelines and comprehensive airport plan.

Appalachian Research Report No. 4

Industrial Location Research Studies: Summary and Recommendations

This report summarizes the 25 industries discussed in detail in the Location Research Study Reports Nos. 1–8; 9–16; and 17–25. This Report is an account of how and why they were selected, a summary and synthesis of major findings and conclusions and a series of recommendations designed to make Appalachia more attractive to these industries.

Appalachian Research Reports Nos. 5, 6 and 7

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 1–3; 9–16; and 17–25.

Prepared for the Appalachian Regional Commission by the Fantus Company, Inc., of New York City, these reports convey a systematic rationale for evaluating the location of selected industries. The objective of this research was to identify, examine and evaluate all significant elements of industrial location as they relate directly or indirectly to public investment policies and activities that may be considered as economic growth stimulants for the Appalachian Region.

Appalachian Research Report No. 5

Industrial Location Research Studies: Report 1–8

No. 1–The Paper and Allied Products Industry
No. 2–The Textile Mill Products Industry
No. 3–The Apparel Industry
No. 4–The Printing and Allied Industries
No. 5–The Electrical Component Parts Industry
No. 6–The Textile Machinery/Pumps & Valves Industry
No. 7–The Office Machinery Industry
No. 8–The Motor Vehicle Parts Industry

Appalachian Research Report No. 6

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 9–16

No. 9–The Chlor-Alkali Industry
No. 10–Materials Handling Equipment
No. 11–The Mobile Home and Special Purpose Vehicle Industries
No. 12–The Instruments and Controls Industry
No. 13–The Noncellulosic Synthetic Fiber Industry
No. 14–The Metal Stampings Industry
No. 15–The Aircraft and Aerospace Parts Industry
No. 16–The Primary Aluminum Industry

Appalachian Research Report No. 7

Industrial Location Research Studies: Reports 17–25

No. 17–The Nonferrous Castings Industry
No. 18–The Malleable and Ductile Iron Castings and Steel Forgings Industry
No. 19–The Foamed Plastic Products Industry
No. 20–The Rolling, Drawing, and Extruding of Nonferrous Metals Industry
No. 21–Meat and Poultry Processing, Dried and Frozen Product Industry
No. 22–The Plastic and Powder Metal Products Industry
No. 23–The Refractory Metals Industry
No. 24–The Primary Steel & Steel Mill Products Industry
No. 25–The Plastic Resins, Adhesives, and Related Compounds Industry

Appalachian Research Report Nos. 8 and 9

Preliminary Analysis for Development of Central Appalachia

This preliminary report is an attempt to measure in general terms both the problems and potentials of Central Appalachia, an area which comprises 60 counties in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia and West Virginia (to be available June 1970).

Appalachian Research Report No. 10

Report on the Status of Secondary Vocational Education In Appalachia

The purposes of this study are: (a) to provide a general description of the vocational education programs within the secondary schools of Appalachia, and (b) to indicate where the vocational education program may be strengthened to make the instructional offerings relevant to the jobs available to Appalachian secondary school students.

Appalachian Research Report No. 11

Capitalizing on New Development—Opportunities Along the Baltimore–Cincinnati Appalachian Development Highway.

An analysis of the opportunities for economic and industrial development along corridors D and E of the Appalachian Development Highway System, broken down by areas: I–Hagerstown-Martinsburg; II–Cumberland; III–Appalachian Highlands; IV–Tri-Cities; V–Parkersburg-Marietta; VI–Portsmouth.

Acid Mine Drainage in Appalachia

A report on the effects of acid mine drainage on activities in the Region and recommendations for dealing with this type of pollution. This report has six Appendices:

APPENDIX A:	*The Impact of Mine Drainage Pollution on Industrial Water Users in Appalachia.*
APPENDIX B:	*Engineering Economic Study of Mine Drainage Control Techniques.*
APPENDIX C:	*The Incidence and Formation of Mine Drainage Pollution in Appalachia.*
APPENDIX D:	*The Impacts of Mine Drainage Pollution on Location Decisions of Manufacturing Industry in Appalachia.*
	Appendices E and F are in one volume
APPENDIX E:	*Mine Drainage Pollution and Recreation in Appalachia.*
APPENDIX F:	*The Biological and Ecological Effects of Acid Mine Drainage with Particular Emphasis to the Appalachian Region Streams.*

The Appalachian Regional Commission Code Book

This book is a codification of current Appalachian Regional Commission policy divided into two major parts: Part A covers the Commission's purpose, composition, staff structure, and general procedures. Part B covers Appalachian Regional Program planning, research and other policies and procedures generally applicable to the entire program.

Appalachia

A monthly journal of the Appalachian Regional Commission contains technical assistance articles and information useful to those conducting development programs in the Region.

The above publications may be obtained by writing to the Publication Department, Appalachian Regional Commission, 1966 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20235.

APPENDIX C

This appendix contains lists of projects approved by the Appalachian Regional Commission during FY 69. The lists include State-wide totals for Section 203 of the Appalachian Regional Development Act (Land Stabilization and Erosion Control) and specific project listings approved under Section 202 (Demonstration Health), Section 211 (Vocational Education), and Section 214 (Supplemental Grants).

Land Stabilization and Conservation—Section 203

State	ARC Funds FY 65-66	ARC Funds FY 67	ARC Funds FY 68	ARC Funds FY 69
Alabama	$ 893,000	$ 443,000	$ 398,130	$ 359,511
Georgia	325,000	161,000	138,600	125,156
Kentucky....	747,000	371,000	317,610	286,802
Maryland	92,000	45,000	39,870	36,003
Mississippi ...	......	......	253,920	229,290
New York ...	592,000	294,000	259,650	234,464
North Carolina	488,000	242,000	207,720	187,571
Pennsylvania .	832,000	413,000	354,060	–0–
Ohio........	433,000	215.000	184,110	166,251
South Carolina	128,000	153,000	80,460	72,655
Tennessee ...	877,000	345,000	353,520	319,229
Virginia	368,000	182,000	157,110	141,870
West Virginia .	600,000	298,000	255,240	230,482
Total ARC Funds ...	$6,375,000	$3,162,000	$3,000,000	$2,389,284

Demonstration Health Program—Section 202

ALABAMA

Name of Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Lawrence County Hospital, Moulton	Construction	Lawrence	$ 381,987	$ 305,399
Lawrence County Hospital, Decatur	Construction	Morgan	1,859,800	637,840
Allied Health Education, continuation	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	55,438	55,438
Ambulance and Hospital Emergency Service Project	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	134,900	112,920
Allied Health Training Program (Technical Level)	Operation	Tri-Co. Area	206,589	183,431
Total Projects Approved FY 69			$2,638,714	$1,295,028
GEORGIA				
Gilmer Co. Sheltered Workshop (New Apple Valley Center for Rehabilitation)	Construction	4 Counties	$ 188,819	$ 170,831
Recruitment for Health Careers, continuation	Operation	11 Counties	37,481	37,481
Nurse Training Associate Degree Program (Dalton Junior College) continuation	Operation	11 Counties	70,659	70,859
Cardiac Intensive Care System	Operation	Cherokee and Pickens Counties	16,560	13,948
Medical Records Technician (Para-Medical Course, Dalton Junior College)	Operation	11 Counties	23,632	21,812

Hospital-Nursing Home Management (Para-Medical Course, Dalton Junior College)	Operation	11 Counties	23,952	23,512
Medical Laboratory Technician (Para-Medical Course, Dalton Junior College)	Operation	11 Counties	39,352	36,452
Total Projects Approved FY 69			$ 400,455	$ 374,895

KENTUCKY

Marymount Hospital, London (Overrun)	Construction	4 Counties	$ 607,571	$ 100,000 200,000 (214)
Dental Health-Fluoridation, continuation	Operation	11 Counties	9,000	7,200
Multiphase Screening Program, continuation	Operation	11 Counties	465,869	386,761
Upper Kentucky Regional Mental Health-Mental Retardation Board	Operation	5 Counties	797,893	387,500
Health Education (Wilderness Road Area)	Operation	4 Counties	93,973	83,022
Manpower-Family Medicine Residency Harlan Appalachian Regional Hospital, Harland	Operation	11 Counties	8,500	4,000
Whitesburg Appalachian Regional Hospital	Operation	Letcher County	19,484	16,392
Knox County General Hospital	Operation	Knox County	14,957	12,441
Hazard Appalachian Regional Hospital	Operation	3 Counties	41,719	34,559
Middlesboro Appalachian Regional Hospital	Operation	Bell County	29,616	24,586
Pineville Community Hospital Association	Operation	Bell County	22,401	18,626
Harlan Appalachian Regional Hospital	Operation	Harlan County	31,949	26,495
Oneida Mountain Hospital	Operation	7 Counties	22,410	18,949
Red Bird Mission, Inc.,	Operation	5 Counties	17,175	14,375

Demonstration Health Program—Section 202—Continued

KENTUCKY—*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Marymount Hospital	Operation	Laurel County	$ 14,968	$ 12,445
Southeastern Kentucky Baptist Hospital	Operation	3 Counties	27,553	22,730
Frontier Nursing Service	Operation	Clay & Leslie Cos.	35,446	29,689
Jenkins Clinic Hospital Foundation	Operation	Pike & Letcher Co.	21,794	18,193
Total Project Approved FY 69.			$2,281,278	$1,217,963
NORTH CAROLINA				
Caldwell Technical Institute Health Manpower Education Program	Operation	3 Counties	$ 154,052	$ 148,752
OHIO				
Hocking Valley Community Hospital Long-Term Care Unit	Construction	Hocking	$ 673,400	$ 235,950
Ohio Valley Mental Retardation Evaluation Unit, continuation	Operation	7 Counties	176,645	151,237
Practical Nurses Training (Health Manpower Development) continuation	Operation	5 Counties	94,626	63,535
Home Health Care (Service and Equipment Project).	Operation	7 Counties	43,242	38,802
Comprehensive Speech and Hearing Conservation Program (Service and Equipment Project)	Operation	7 Counties	388,104	99,736
Total Projects Approved FY 69			$1,376,017	$ 589,260

SOUTH CAROLINA

Charles Lea Center for Rehabilitation and Special Education	Construction	Spartanburg	$1,211,700	$ 969,360
Anderson Memorial Hospital	Construction	Anderson	986,100	788,880
Health Manpower Development Program (Spartanburg General Hospital) continuation	Operation	Spartanburg	74,793	61,315
Mental Health Program, continuation	Operation	Pickens	92,965	92,589
Expansion of Speech and Hearing Services	Operation	6 Counties	664,343	276,402
Manpower Development and Recruiting Project	Operation	6 Counties	24,600	24,268
Paramedical Program, Greenville Technical Education Center	Operation	6 Counties	383,892	247,589
Nursing In-Service Education Project	Operation	6 Counties	32,153	29,294
Total Projects Approved FY 69			$3,476,546	$2,489,697

VIRGINIA

Tazewell County Health Center	Construction	Tazewell	$ 180,496	$ 127,231
Extended Care Services, continuation	Operation	7 Counties	45,000	45,000
Patient Transportation and Home Health Services, continuation	Operation	7 Counties	99,000	99,000
Epidmiology Technician Training	Operation	7 Counties	33,863	33,722
Total Projects Approved FY 69			$ 358,359	$ 304,953

WEST VIRGINIA

Construction of Satellite Public Health Center	Construction	Fayette County	$ 186,715	$ 129,372
Construction of Satellite Public Health Center	Construction	Monroe County	179,043	135,234
Public Health Centers Expansion	Construction	Raleigh County	375,554	300,443
Public Health Centers Expansion	Construction	Mercer County	379,104	303,283

Demonstration Health Program–Section 202–Continued

WEST VIRGINIA–*Continued*

Name of Project	Type	County	Total Cost	ARC Section 202
Establishment of a 24 hour Referral and Health Information Service, continuation	Operation	9 Counties	$ 270,127	$ 268,819
Comprehensive Mental Health Services	Operation	9 Counties	596,161	592,359
Vaccination Program, continuation	Operation	9 Counties	229,296	229,296
Maternal and Child Health Program	Operation	9 Counties	181,484	180,625
Maternal and Child Health Program, continuation	Operation	9 Counties	782,951	774,239
Mobil Health Services	Operation	9 Counties	131,097	130,104
Regional Public Health Staffing	Operation	9 Counties	628,651	607,451
Development of Public Health Education Program, continuation	Operation	9 Counties	107,752	107,152
Total Projects Approved FY 69			$4,047,935	$3,758,377

Vocational Education Facilities—Section 211

ALABAMA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1163	Shelton State Tech Inst.	Voc. Ed.	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	$ 75,000	$ 37,500*	$ 22,500
1161	Limestone Co. Area Voc. Tech H.S.	Voc. Ed.		Limestone	967,468	248,211* 235,523	241,867
1162	Anniston Educational Park Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Anniston	Calhoun	1,475,000	187,500 550,350*	368,750
1171	Madison Co. Area Voc. Tech H.S.	Voc. Ed.		Madison	1,140,317	325,992* 244,167	285,078
1160	Etowah Co. Voc. Tech. School . . .	Voc. Ed.	Attalla	Etowah	750,000	225,347* 149,653	133,500
0404OR	Regional Tech. Health Inst.	Voc. Ed.	Birmingham	Jefferson	159,831	79,916*	47,949
					$ 4,567,616	$1,467,316*	$1,099,644

GEORGIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
0605OR	Habersham Co. H.S. Voc. Tech. . .	Voc. Ed.	Domerset	Habersham	$ 47,032	$ 23,516*	$ 14,110
0384OR	Stephens Co. Area Voc. Ed. Schl. . .	Voc. Ed.	Toccoa	Stephens	120,000	120,000*	
1072	Cedartown H.S. Area Voc. Ed. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Cedartown	Polk	350,000	175,000*	105,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

Vocational Education Facilities—Section 211—Continued

GEORGIA—*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1048	Fannin Co. Voc. Ed. H.S.	Voc. Ed.	Blue Ridge	Fannin	$ 400,000	$ 200,000*	$ 120,000
1146	Coosa Valley Voc. Ed. School. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Rome	Floyd	564,822	282,411*	169,447
					$ 1,481,854	$ 800,927*	$ 408,557
			KENTUCKY				
0948	Casey Co. Voc. Ext. School	Voc. Ed.	Liberty	Casey	$ 400,000	$ 200,000*	$ 120,000
0920	Monroe Co. Voc. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	Tompkinsville	Monroe	400,000	200,000*	120,000
0099WOR	Rockcastle Co. Voc. Ed. School . .	Voc. Ed.	Hindman	Knott	9,097	4,549*	2,729
0099VOR	Knott Co. Voc. Ed. School.	Voc. Ed.	Hindman	Knott	28,753	14,376*	8,626
0099LOR	Breathitt Co. Voc. Ed. School. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Jackson	Breathitt	25,000	12,500*	7,500
1119	Monroe Co. Voc. Ed. Ext. School Equip	Voc. Ed.	Thompsonville	Monroe	87,245	43,620*	26,174
1120	Casey Co. Voc. Ed. Ext. School Equip.	Voc. Ed.	Liberty	Casey	99,673	9,555*	5,731
1118	Leslie Co. Voc. Ed. School.	Voc. Ed.	Hyden	Leslie	450,000	225,000*	135,000
1220	Wayne Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Monticello	Wayne	450,000	225,000*	135,000
					$ 1,949,768	$ 934,600*	$ 560,760

*Denotes Section 211 money

MARYLAND

0517 OR	Alleg. Co. Voc. Tech. Center	Voc. Ed.	Cumberland	Allegany	$ 715,800	$ 216,983*	
1230	Allegany, Garrett and Wash. Co. Voc. Ed. School Equipment . . .	Voc. Ed.		3 counties	277,234	128,617*	$ 83,170
1212	Greenhouse addition, Wash. Co. Voc. Ed. School.	Voc. Ed.	Hagerstown	Washington	100,000	50,000*	
1157	Early Childhood Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Hagerstown	Washington	210,000	105,000*	
1227	Wash. Co. Early Childhood Center Equipment	Voc. Ed.	Hagerstown	Washington	40,000	20,000*	12,000
					$ 1,343,034	$ 575,600*	$ 95,170

MISSISSIPPI

1003	Kemper Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	DeKalb	Kemper	$ 360,000	$ 80,000* 100,000	$ 54,000
1003 OR	Kemper Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	DeKalb	Kemper	103,072	15,461* 36,075	15,461
1197	Itawamba Jr. College Voc. Ed.. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Fulton	Lee	500,000	125,000* 125,000	150,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

Vocational Education Facilities—Section 211—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1131	Tishomingo Co. Area Voc. Ed.. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Tishomingo	Tishomingo	$ 250,000	$ 125,000*	$ 75,000
1215	Union Co. Voc. Ed. Center.	Voc. Ed.	New Albany	Union	400,000	200,000*	120,000
					$ 1,613,072	$ 545,461* 261,075	$ 414,461

NEW YORK

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1028	Broome Tioga Area Occup. Center .	Voc. Ed.		Broome-Tioga & Delaware	$ 3,315,500	$ 332,505 332,505*	$ 150,000
1029	Western Delaware Area Occup. Center.	Voc. Ed.		Delaware	2,010,700	235,870 166,455*	150,000
1148	Chenango Co. Area Occup. Center	Voc. Ed.	Norwick	Chenango	1,375,270	10,851* 320,919	150,000
1238	Eastern Steuben Co. Area Occup. Center.	Voc. Ed.	Corning	Steuben	1,344,950	255,216*	150,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

NEW YORK–*Continued*

1239	Northwestern Steuben Co. Area Occup. Center	Voc. Ed.	Hornell	Steuben	$ 1,159,750	$ 200,000* 115,014	$ 65,219
1241	Delhi Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Delhi	Delaware	4,300,000	147,902*	302,098
1226	State Un. of N.Y., Multi College Occup. Ed. (Equip.)	Voc. Ed.		4 counties	98,796	47,880*	25,371
					$13,604,966	$1,160,809* 1,004,308	$ 992,688

NORTH CAROLINA

01000	Alexander Co. H.S. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Taylorsville	Alexander	$ 576,754	$ 288,377*	$ 173,026
1001	Mitchell Co. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Spruce Pine & Bakersville	Mitchell	228,917	114,459*	68,675
1069	Asheville Buncombe Tech. Inst. . .	Voc. Ed.	Asheville	Buncombe	903,448	451,724*	271,034
1074	Wilkes Co. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Wilkesboro	Wilkes	220,918	110,459*	54,000
					$ 1,930,037	$ 965,019*	$ 566,735

*Denotes Section 211 money

Vocational Education Facilities–Section 211–Continued

OHIO

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1083	Tri Co. Vocational-Tech. Inst. Expansion	Voc. Ed.	Nelsonville	Athens	$ 200,000	$ 100,000*	$ 46,600
1091	Jackson Voc. Ed. School.	Voc. Ed.			50,000	10,000*	
						15,000	15,000
1110	Scioto Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Portsmouth	Scioto	3,740,000	763,800*	
						619,455	504,200
					$ 3,990,000	$ 878,800*	$ 565,800
						629,455	

PENNSYLVANIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1123	Mon Valley Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Wash & Westmoreland		$ 3,175,500	$ 266,001*	
						532,002	
1179	North'd Co. Area Voc. Ed. Schl. . .	Voc. Ed.	Coal Twp.	North'd	4,200,000	405,222*	
						810,444	
1194	Warren Co. Area Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	Warren	Warren	2,300,000	218,521*	
						437,043	

*Denotes Section 211 money

1209	Lenape Area Voc. Tech. School . .	Voc. Ed.	Ford City	Armstrong	$ 3,087,858	$ 138,732* 277,463	
1208	N. Fayette Co. Area Voc. Tech. . .	Voc. Ed.	Connellsville	Fayette	2,553,000	204,492* 408,983	
1185	Western Area Voc. Tech. School . .	Voc. Ed.	Chartiers Twp.	Washington	3,100,000	299,931* 599,862	
1113	Sun Area Voc. Tech. School	Voc. Ed.	New Berlin	Union	5,025,000	404,074* 808,148	
1221	Somerset Co. Voc. Tech. School . .	Voc. Ed.	Somerset	Somerset	3,729,413	658,886 329,443*	
1210	Steel Valley Area Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Jefferson	Allegheny	4,094,000	344,334* 688,666	
					$31,264,771	$2,610,750* 5,221,498	
			SOUTH CAROLINA				
1095	Donaldson Area Voc. Ed. Center . .	Voc. Ed.	Greenville	Greenville	$ 1,000,000	$ 473,375*	$ 300,000
1094	Spartanburg Co. Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Campobello	Spartansburg	600,000	284,025*	180,000
					$ 1,600,000	$ 757,400*	$ 480,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

Vocational Education Facilities—Section 211—Continued

TENNESSEE

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1056	Halls High School	Voc. Ed.	Hall	Knox	$ 795,311	$ 397,655*	
1181	Roane Co. State Area Voc. Ed. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Harriman	Roane	528,500	264,250*	$ 105,700
1164	Claiborne Co. Voc. Ed. H.S.	Voc. Ed.	Tazewell	Claiborne	370,500	185,250*	111,150
1140	Johnson City Voc. Ed. H.S.	Voc. Ed.	Johnson City	Washington	1,250,000	625,000*	200,000
					$ 2,944,311	$1,472,155*	$ 416,850

VIRGINIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214
1053	Buchanan Co. Voc. Ed. Center. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Grundy	Buchanan	$ 1,000,000	$ 357,500*	
						192,500	$ 239,250
0482 OR	Wythe Co. Voc. School.	Voc. Ed.	Wytheville	Wythe	100,000	20,000*	
						30,000	20,000
1101	Tazewell Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Tazewell	Tazewell	375,000	112,500*	75,000
1166	Botetourt Co. Voc. Ed. School . . .	Voc. Ed.	Fincastle	Botetourt	600,000	195,000*	
						105,100	147,780
1165	Dickenson Co. Voc. Ed. School . . .	Voc. Ed.	Clincho	Dickenson	375,000	112,500*	75,000
						75,000	
					$ 2,550,000	$ 797,500*	$ 557,030
						477,500	

*Denotes Section 211 money

WEST VIRGINIA

1088	Pocahontas Co. Voc. Ed. Schl.. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Marlinton	Pocahontas	$ 750,000	$ 375,000*	$ 225,000
1159	James Runsey Voc. Tech. School . .	Voc. Ed.	Hedgeville	Berkeley	1,000,000	500,000*	200,000
1213	Carver Career & Tech. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Charleston	Kanawha	1,650,000	315,600* 509,400	125,000
1158	South Branch Voc. Tech. Center . .	Voc. Ed.	Petersburg	Grant	500,000	250,000*	150,000
					$ 3,900,000	$1,440,600* 509,400	$ 700,000

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid–Section 214

ALABAMA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
0515OR	Cordova Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Cordova	Walker	$ 211,000	$ 63,300	$ 81,250
0806OR	Alexander City-State Jr. Col.	Hi. Ed.	Alexandria	Tallapossa	299,765	171,088	102,739
1115	Blount Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Oneonta	Blount	148,000	88,800	29,600
1109	Northeast Alabama State Jr. College . .	Hi. Ed.	Rainesville	DeKalb	878,938	276,020	91,787
1093	Bucks Pocket Tri-Co. Park	L. & W. Cons.	3 Counties		455,000	227,500	136,500
1163	Shelton State Tech. Inst.	Voc. Ed.	Tuscaloosa	Tuscaloosa	75,000	37,500*	22,500

*Denotes Section 211 money

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

ALABAMA—*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
1161	Limestone Co. Area Voc. Ed. Tech. Hi. School.	Voc. Ed.		Limestone	$ 967,468	$ 248,211*	
						235,523	$ 241,867
1162	Anniston Ind. Park	Voc. Ed.	Anniston	Calhoun	1,475,000	187,150	368,750
						550,350*	
1171	Madison Co. Area Voc. Tech.	Voc. Ed.		Madison	1,140,317	325,992*	
						244,167	285,078
1128	Mitchell-Hollingsworth Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Florence	Lauderdale	960,000	576,000	192,000
1160	Etowah Co. Voc. Tech. School.	Voc. Ed.	Attalla	Etowah	750,000	225,347*	
						149,653	133,500
0404OR	Regional Tech. Inst. of Hlth.	Voc. Ed.	Birmingham	Jefferson	159,831	79,916	47,949
1172	College Equipment	Hi. Ed.	Montgomery		348,538	174,269	100,000
1114	Univ. of Ala. Learning Res. Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Birmingham	Jefferson	2,312,000	750,000	800,000
1175	Etowach-Cherokee-DeKalb Mental Health Center.	PL 88-164	Gadsden	3 counties	1,076,600	645,960	215,320
					$11,260,364	$3,790,883	$2,848,840
						1,467,316*	

*Denotes Section 211 money

GEORGIA

0383OR	Carroll Co. Airport	Airport	Carrollton	Carroll	$ 54,688	$ 27,344	$ 16,406
0314OR	Banks-Jackson-Commerce Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Commerce	Jackson	60,000	30,000	15,000
0991	Reinhardt College Library Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Waleska	Cherokee	627,438	209,146	209,146
1026	Gainesville Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Gainesville	Hall	350,000	115,500	150,000
1016	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	49 School System		400,000	200,000	120,000
1025	Carnesville Water System	F.H.A.	Carnesville	Franklin	142,000	20,100	14,000
0605OR	Habersham Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Clarksville	Habersham	47,032	23,516*	14,110
1035	Gwinnett Co. Mental Retardation	PL 88-164	Lawrenceville	Gwinnett	400,000	200,000	120,000
1047	Library & Classroom Bldg. Covenant College	Hi. Ed.	Lookout Mtns.	Dade	1,567,746	522,582	150,000
1066	Toccoa-Stephens Co. Library	Library	Toccoa	Stephens	200,600	100,300	60,180
1017	Russell Field Airport	Airport	Rome	Floyd	265,700	132,850	79,710
0921OR	Towns Co. Hospital	Hill-Burton	Hiawassee	Towns	197,332	78,933	199,233
1076	Cartersville Water Treat.	H.U.D.	Cartersville	Bartow	1,501,700	500,000	150,000
1034	Cornelius-Moore Airport	Airport	Cedartown	Polk	116,300	58,150	34,890
1072	Cedartown H. Aera Voc. Ed. Schl.	Voc. Ed.	Cedartown	Polk	350,000	175,000*	105,000
1048	Fannin Co. Voc. Ed. H.S.	Voc. Ed.	Blue Ridge	Fannin	400,000	200,000*	120,000
1146	Coosa Valley Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Rome	Floyd	564,822	282,411*	169,447
					$ 7,245,358	$2,194,905 680,927*	$1,727,122

*Denotes Section 211 money

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid–Section 214–Continued

KENTUCKY

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
0894	Alice Lloyd College, Science Bldg. . . .	Hi. Ed.	Pippa Passes	Knott	$ 519,480	$ 116,166	$ 242,424
0924	Pikeville College Science Center	Hi. Ed.	Pikeville	Pike	2,199,566	600,704	380,472
0948	Casey Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Liberty	Casey	400,000	200,000*	120,000
0920	Monroe Co. Voc. Ext. Center	Voc. Ed.	Tompkinsville	Monroe	400,000	200,000*	120,000
0099 VOR	Knott Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Hindman	Knott	28,753	14,376*	8,626
0099 LOR	Breathitt Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Jackson	Breathitt	25,000	12,500*	7,500
1119	Monroe Co. Voc. Ed. School Equip. . .	Voc. Ed.	Tompkinsville	Monroe	87,245	43,620*	26,174
0099 WOR	Rockcastle Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Hindman	Knott	9,097	4,549*	2,729
1092	Laurel Co. Public Library	Library	London	Laurel	235,000	147,862	39,198
1120	Casey Co. Voc. Ed. School Equip.. . . .	Voc. Ed.	Liberty	Casey	99,673	9,555*	5,731
1118	Leslie Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Hyden	Leslie	450,000	225,000*	135,000
1090	Lees Jr. College Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Jackson	Breathitt	187,862	62,621	87,668
0572OR	Methodist Hosp. Mental Health	PL. 88-164	Pikeville	Pike	634,000	403,690	101,440
0949OR	Methodist Hosp. General Hosp.	Hill-Burton	Pikeville	Pike	1,244,076	652,600	248,560

*Denotes Section 211 money

1233	Mary Chiles Hosp.	H.B.	Mt. Sterling	Montg.	$ 526,002	$ 225,000	$ 76,500
1237	Wayne Co. Hosp.	H.B.	Monticello	Wayne	1,130,600	367,000	126,300
1236	St. Clair Medical Cntr.	H.B.	Morehead	Rowan	2,392,675	534,675	186,700
0571OR	Marymount Hosp.	H.B.	London	Laurel	607,571	100,000	
						220,000	200,000
1220	Wayne Co. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Monticello	Wayne	450,000	225,000*	135,000
					$11,626,600	$3,329,643	$2,250,022
						934,600*	
						100,000	

MARYLAND

0926	Oakland, Lock Lynn, Mt. Lake Park Sewage System	Sewage	Oakland	Garrett	$ 735,000	$ 158,048	
						5,600	$ 81,085
0373+2	Garrett Co. Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Oakland	Garrett	275,559	91,853	128,594
0655OR	Hagerstown Municipal Airport	Airport	Hagerstown	Wash.	74,955	37,478	22,486
0955OR	Cresaptown Sanitary Dist.	F.H.A.	Cresaptown	Allegany	20,000	6,670	9,330
1023	Westernport Municipal Park	L.W.C.	Westernport	Allegany	22,982	11,491	6,895
0927	Hagerstown Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Hagerstown	Wash.	538,000	10,000	134,500
0465OR	Allegany Co. Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Cumberland	Allegany	261,576	130,788	67,184

*Denotes Section 211 money

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid–Section 214–Continued

MARYLAND–*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
1057	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	3 counties		$ 182,950	$ 91,475	$ 54,885
1040	Hagerstown Municipal Airport	Airport	Hagerstown	Wash.	125,462	62,731	37,639
1154	Braddock Run Sanitary Dist.	F.H.A.	Braddock Run	Allegany	1,605,000	50,000	752,500
1230	Allegany Garrett & Wash. Co. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	3 Counties		277,234	138,617*	83,170
1218	Braddock Run Sanitary Dist.	Sewage	Braddock Run	Allegany	62,500	31,250	15,625
0990	Little Youghiogheny Watershed	L. & W. Const.	Oakland	Garrett	20,361	10,181	6,108
0916OR	Westernport Branch Library	Library	Westernport	Allegany	10,671		8,536
0578OR	Alleg. Com. College	Hi. Ed.	Cumberland	Alleg.	171,842		171,842
1227	Wash. Co. Early Childhood Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Hagerstown	Wash.	40,000	20,000*	12,000
0663OR	Westernport Municipal Park	B.O.R.	Westernport	Allegany	45,000	22,500	13,500
1235	Sub. Dist. No. 1 Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Halfway	Wash.	1,035,000	60,000	258,750
1228	Hagerstown Jr. College Library	Hi. Ed.	Hagerstown	Wash.	10,000	5,000	3,000
					$ 5,514,092	$ 627,017 158,617* 158,048	$1,867,629

*Denotes Section 211 money

MISSISSIPPI

0976	Northeast Regional Library	Library	Corinth	Alcorn	$ 744,409	$ 249,809	$ 145,600
1012	Library Bldg., Rust Univ.	Hi. Ed.	Holly Springs	Marshall	694,416	231,472	301,726
1018	Miss. State Univ.	Hi. Ed.	State Col.	Oktibeha	201,840	67,280	94,192
1003	Kemper Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	DeKalb	Kemper	360,000	80,000*	
						100,000	54,000
1030	Pontotoc Co. Ext. Care Fac.	Hill-Burton	Pontotoc	Pontotoc	796,473	398,480	106,196
0989	Fentress Water Assn.	F.H.A.	Ackerman	Chocton	84,000	6,000	24,000
0837	Mytrle Water & Sewage Imprv.	Sewage	Myrtle	Union	49,500	14,850	24,750
1051	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	20 counties		833,333	416,667	250,000
1075	Lone Oak Utilities, Inc.	F.H.A.	West Point	Clay	227,000	20,000	50,000
1011	Adm. General Classroom Bldg. Miss. State Col./women	Hi. Ed.	Columbus	Lowndes	802,269	260,000	52,269
0838	Shannon Sanitary Sewage Syst.	Sewage	Shannon	Lee	65,500	19,650	32,750
1003OR	Kemper Co. Voc. Ed. Train Center	Voc. Ed.	DeKalb	Kemper	103,072	36,075	15,461
						15,461*	
1022	Tishomingo Co. Hospital, Ext. Care Fac.	Hill-Burton	Iuka	Tishomingo	579,900	398,600	78,600
0960	Union Co. Gen. Hospital	Hill-Burton	New Albany	Union	430,050	286,700	57,340
1134	Northeast Miss. Jr. Col.	Hi. Ed.	Booneville	Prentiss	975,819	390,327	390,328
1138	Mental Retard. Eval. & Train. Program	PL-88-164	Tupelo	Lee	283,385	188,923	37,785
1153A	Mathiston Sanitary Sewage Treat.	Sewage	Mathiston	Webster	72,700	21,810	36,350
1153B	Mathiston Collection System	F.H.A.	Mathiston	Webster	183,511	26,000	55,053

*Denotes Section 211 money

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

MISSISSIPPI—*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
1202	Saltillo Sanitary Sewer Fac.	Sewage	Saltillo	Lee	$ 87,700	$ 26,310	$ 43,850
1198	Prentiss Co. Voc. Tech. Schl.	Voc. Ed.	Booneville	Prentiss	450,000	225,000	135,000
0962	Caledonia Sewage Imp.	Sewage	Caledonia	Lowndes	68,000	20,400	34,000
1197	Itawamba Jr. College, Voc. Tech. Center	Voc. Ed.	Fulton	Lee	500,000	125,000	
						125,000	150,000
1225	Lee Co. Library	Library	Tupelo	Lee	690,000	109,226	189,774
1201	Fulton Water & Sewer, Imp.	H.U.D.	Fulton	Itawamba	243,600	121,800	73,080
1131	Tishomingo Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Tishomingo	Tishomingo	250,000	125,000*	75,000
1215	Union Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	New Albany	Union	400,000	200,000*	120,000
					$10,194,477	$3,750,379	$2,627,104
						545,461*	
	NEW YORK						
1028	Broome-Tioga Area Occup. Center. . . .	Voc. Ed.	3 counties		$ 3,315,500	$ 332,505	
						332,505*	$ 150,000
1029	W. Dela. Area Occup. Center	Voc. Ed.		Dela.	2,010,700	235,870	
						166,455*	150,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

1204	Schuyler Co. Hosp.	H.B.	Montour Falls	Schuyler	$ 3,066,500	$ 900,000	$ 150,000
1149	Chemung Co. Hlth. Cntr.	H.B.	Elmira	Chemung	3,000,000	1,000,000	150,000
1148	Chenango Co. Area Occup. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Norwick	Chenango	1,375,000	10,581*	
						320,919	150,000
1178	Stamford Sewage	Sewage	Stamford	Dela.	935,000	9,350	150,000
1073	Cayuga Lake Prk.–Phase II	B.O.R.	Ithaca	Thompkins	450,000	225,000	135,000
1238	Eastern Steuben Co. Area Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Corning	Steuben	1,344,950	255,216*	150,000
1239	Northwest Steuben Co. Area. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Hornell	Steuben	1,159,750	200,000*	
						115,014	65,219
0823	Chautauqua Co. Hlth. & Social Service Building	H.B.	Mayville	Chautauqua	716,891	238,964	195,349
1226	State Univ. of N.Y., Multi College Occup. Ed., Equip.	Voc. Ed.	4 counties		98,796	47,880*	25,371
1243	Cuba Memorial Hosp.	H.B.	Cuba	Allegany	900,000	300,000	100,000
1196	Dela. Valley Hosp. Inc.	H.B.	Walton	Dela.	1,299,000	330,000	150,000
1241	Delhi Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Delhi	Dela.	4,300,000	147,902*	302,098
					$23,972,087	$4,007,622	$2,023,037
						1,160,539*	

*Denotes Section 211 money

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

NORTH CAROLINA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
0850OR	Dist. Memorial Hospital, Southwestern N. Caro. Inc.	Hill-Burton	Andrews	Cherokee	$ 151,469		$ 27,719
0601OR	Jefferson Sew. Treat. Plant	Sewage	Jefferson	Ashe	202,400	$ 39,630	127,620
01006	Fontana Regn'l Library	Library	Bryson City	Swain	200,000	67,962	92,038
1008	Spruce Pine Public Library	Library	Spruce Pine	Mitchell	161,070	67,962	60,894
0904	Elkins Municipal Airport	Airport	Elkins	Surry	140,000	70,000	42,000
0903	Macon Co. Airport	Airport	Franklin	Macon	301,600	150,800	86,700
1038	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	29 counties		271,263	135,631	81,379
1000	Alexandria Co. H.S. Voc. Ed.	Voc. Ed.	Taylorsville	Alexandria	576,754	288,377*	173,026
1007	Jackson Co. Library	Library	Sylva	Jackson	160,000	67,962	60,038
1039	Jonesville Sewage Treat	Sewage	Jonesville	Yadkin	211,400	63,420	105,700
1099	Memorial Mission Hospital	Hill-Burton	Asheville	Buncombe	2,051,224	71,172	265,828
1001	Mitchell Co. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Spruce Pine & Bakersville	Mitchell	228,917	114,459*	68,675
1069	Asheville Buncombe Tech. Inst. Health Ed. Bldg.	Voc. Ed.	Asheville	Buncombe	903,448	451,724*	271,034
1074	Wilkes Co. Voc. Ed. Fac.	Voc. Ed.	Wilkesboro	Wilkes	220,928	110,459*	54,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

1068	Henderson-Polk Co. Water Main Fac. . .	H.U.D.		Henderson	$ 429,000	$ 214,500	$ 104,958
1089	Appalachian State Univ.	Hi. Ed.	Boone	Watauga	502,466	151,233	151,233
1070	Asheville Buncombe Tech. Inst. Admin. Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Asheville	Buncombe	487,500	195,000	195,000
1067	Western Piedmont Community College	Hi. Ed.	Morganton	Burke	770,000	305,000	305,000
1009	Stone Mnt. State Prk.	B.O.R.	Alleghany	Wilkes	860,550	430,275	30,275
1155	Asheville Orthopidic Hosp.	H.B.	Asheville	Buncombe	830,030	514,618	135,000
0847OR	Ashe Co. Memorial Hosp.	H.B.	Jefferson	Ashe	678,469		125,000
					$10,338,488	$2,505,535	$2,563,117
						39,630**	
						965,019*	
			OHIO				
0741OR	Rio Grande Col. Phy. Ed. Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Rio Grand	Gallia	$ 159,012		$ 159,012
1083	Tri Co. Voc. Ed. School & Tech. Inst. .	Voc. Ed.	Nelsonville	Athens	200,000	$ 100,000*	46,600
0464							
OR2	Harrison Community Health Ctr.	Hill-Burton	Cadiz	Harrison			157,648
1116	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	130 School Districts		830,922	451,461	249,277
1091	Jackson Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Jackson	Jackson	50,000	15,000*	
						10,000	15,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

OHIO—*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
1085	Highland Co. Jt. Twp. Dist. Hosp.	Hill-Burton	Hillsboro	Highland	$ 496,770	$ 150,000	$ 119,084
1084	Marietta City Health Ctr.	Hill-Burton	Marietta	Washington	302,630	100,000	94,304
1110	Scioto Co. Jt. Voc. Ed. School.	Voc. Ed.	Portsmouth	Scioto	3,740,000	763,800* 619,455	 504,200
1150	Hocking Public Health Ctr	Hill-Burton	Logan	Hocking	102,200	34,067	23,933
1169	Meigs Co. Long Term Care Unit	Hill-Burton	Pomeroy	Meigs	600,000	200,000	217,800
1190	Jenkins Memorial Health Fac.	Hill-Burton	Wellston	Jackson	750,000	250,000	150,000
1189	Lucasville Sewage Treat.	Sewage	Lucasville	Scioto	810,000	243,000	229,500
1168	Wheelersburg Sewage Treat. Fac.	Sewage	Portsmouth	Scioto	1,018,000	305,400	385,000
					$ 9,059,534	$2,327,383 878,800*	$2,351,358

PENNSYLVANIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
0603	Beaver Co. Mental Hygiene Clinic	PL 88-164	Rochester	Beaver	$ 667,970		$ 50,000
0992	St. Francis Hospital	Hill-Burton	New Castle	Laurena	1,911,000	$ 637,000	250,000
0993	Home for Crippled Children	Hill-Burton	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	1,530,015	510,005	200,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

0994	Hamot Mental Health Center	PL 88-164	Erie	Erie	$ 607,000	$ 303,621	$ 117,527
0858OR	Seton Hill College Science Center	Hi. Ed.	Greensburg	Westm'd	100,000		50,000
1041	St. Mary's Area Water Supply	H.U.D.	St. Mary's	Elk	3,339,000	1,500,000	500,000
1049	Altoona Hospital Mentla Clinic.	PL 88-164	Altoona	Blair	1,527,167	429,196	200,000
0627OR	Bishop Sheltered Worshop	PL 88-164	Jim Thorpe	Carbon	80,237	27,281	14,944
1058	Towanda Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Towanda	Bradford	624,999	208,333	63,000
1043	Mon Valley Health Center	Hill-Burton	Monessen	Westm'd	1,337,618	312,000	200,000
1060	Geisinger Medical Center	Hill-Burton	Danville	Montour	2,670,444	730,937	600,000
0993OR	Alleg. Co. Crippled Children Hospital	Hill-Burton	Pittsburgh	Allegheny	763,000		100,000
1096	Beaver Co. Community College	Hi. Ed.	Rochester	Beaver	3,194,586	1,065,377	375,000
1122	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.			1,230,028	615,016	254,046
1124	Learning Resource Center, Mercyhurst College	Hi. Ed.	Erie	Erie	1,150,000	360,000	200,000
1142	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	13 counties		364,557	182,279	109.367
0965OR	Center Co. Hosp.	H.B.	State Col.	Center	1,730,000	181,813	168,187
1195	Boyce Campus, Allegheny Com. College	Hi. Ed.	Monroeville	Alleg.	5,701,000	1,065,377	250,000
1059	Westm'd Latrobe Airport	Airport	Latrobe	Westm'd	935,000	467,500	116,875
1186	Wayne Co. Memorial Hosp..	H.B.	Honesdale	Wayne	1,550,000	330,000	150,000
1180	Connellsville Airport	Airport	Connellsville	Fayette	266,000	133,000	34,075
1192	Wilkes-Barre Gen. Hosp.	H. B.	Wilkes-Barre	Luzerne	1,360,000	189,640	200,000
1156	Jameson Memorial Hosp.	H.B.	New Castle	Lawrence	1,800,000	600,000	200,000
1219	Nason Hospital	H.B.	Roaring Sprg.	Blair	750,000	250,000	150,000

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

PENNSYLVANIA—*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
1184	Montefiore Hospital	H.B.	Pittsburgh	Alleg.	$ 3,360,000	$ 769,723	$ 380,000
1019	Meyersdale Com. Hosp.	H.B.	Meyersdale	Somerset	650,000	216,667	123,333
1141	West Alleg. Hospital	H.B.	Oakdale	Alleg.	1,270,500	334,000	300,000
1193	Renovo Hosp. Assn.	H.B.	Renovo	Clinton	600,000	200,000	60,000
1188	St. Stanislous Medical Care Center	H.B.	Nanticoke	Luzerne	2,010,000	670,000	200,000
1187	Kittanning Sub. Dist. Water Authority	H.U.D.	Kittanning	Armstrong	736,000	368,000	175,000
					$43,816,121	$12,659,765	$5,791,354

SOUTH CAROLINA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
1045	Library Classroom Bldg., Greenville Tech. Ed. Center	Hi. Ed.	Greenville	Greenville	$ 1,854,000	$ 741,600	$ 600,000
1104	Tri Co. Technical Ed. Center	Hi. Ed.	Pendleton	3 counties	350,000	140,000	140,000
1129	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	6 counties		862,204	431,102	242,000
1095	Donaldson Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Greenville	Greenville	1,000,000	473,375*	300,000
1094	Spartanburg Co. Area Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Campobello	Spartanburg	600,000	284,025*	180,000
1152	St. Francis Community Hosp.	Hill-Burton	Greenville	Greenville	3,492,663	905,185	211,190

*Denotes Section 211 money

1170	Limestone College	Hi. Ed.	Gaffney	Cherokee	$ 47,599	$ 9,204	$ 18,088
0819OR	Travelers Rest. Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Travlers Rest.	Greenville	119,000	39,270	20,750
					$ 8,325,466	$3,023,761	$1,722,028

TENNESSEE

0977	Oliver Spring Sewage	Sewage	Oliver Spring	Anderson	$ 633,100	$ 208,920	$ 126,620
0503OR	Fentress Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Jamestown	Fentress	15,033	7,817	4,209
1014	Meigs Co. Public Health Center.	Hill-Burton	Decatur	Meigs	100,000	52,000	28,000
1013	Wilcox Hall Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Kingsport	Sullivan	525,345	273,180	52,534
0979	Charles H. Bacon Memorial Hosp.	Hill-Burton	Loudon	Loudon	1,200,000	624,000	156,000
0818OR	Crossville Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Crossville	Cumberland	145,500	43,650	19,300
1033	Franklin Co. Public Library.	Library	Winchester	Franklin	140,000	70,000	14,000
1037	Warren Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	McMinnville	Warren	222,600	115,752	22,260
0345OR	Lenoir City Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Lenoir City	Loudon	576,400	215,820	77,000
1031	Chemical & Engr. Bldg. Tenn. Tech. University	Hi. Ed.	Cookeville	Putman	2,161,601	532,320	200,000
0673OR	Clinton Co. Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Clinton	Anderson	86,000	28,380	17,200
0699OR	McMinnville Sewage Fac.	Sewage	McMinnville	Warren	248,000	81,840	49,600
0197OR	Dunlap Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Dunlap	Sequatchie	35,100	4,500	
						6,030	5,265
1081	Johnson City Sewage Fac.	Sewage	Johnson City	Wash.	4,140,000	1,366,200	200,000
0199OR	Bristol Memorial Hospital	Hill-Burton	Bristol	Sullivan	575,490	80,000	19,066
1063	East Tenn. Children's Hosp.	Hill-Burton	Knoxville	Knox	209,600	108,992	58,688
1071	Harrison Hospital	Hill-Burton	Harrison	Roane	400,000	208,000	88,000

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid–Section 214–Continued

TENNESSEE–*Continued*

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
1105	N.D.E.A.	N.D.E.A.	9 counties		$ 664,862	$ 332,431	$ 116,416
1173	DeKalb Co. Health Center	Hill-Burton	Smithville	DeKalb	250,000	130,000	55,000
1145	Wolf Branch Utility Dist.	F.H.A.	3 counties		510,000	145,000	51,000
1133	Loudon City Water Fac.	H.U.D.	Loudon	Loudon	810,000	405,000	81,000
1151	Rhea Co. Nursing Home	Hill-Burton	Dayton	Rhea	320,000	166,400	29,412
1174	Old Stone Fort State Park	L. & W. Cons.	Manchester	Coffee	160,000	80,000	32,000
1064	Tri-Cities Airport	Airport	Johnson City	Sullivan	51,800	25,900	10,360
1167	Cookeville Water Supply Syst.	H.U.D.	Cookeville	Putnam	1,842,400	500,000	200,000
1132	Pine Creek Watershed Phase I	Soil Const.	Oneida	Scott	87,000	43,500	16,387
1181	Roane Co. State Area Voc. Tech.	Voc. Ed.	Harrison	Roane	528,500	264,250*	105,700
1164	Claiborne Co. Voc. Ed. H.S.	Voc. Ed.	Tazewell	Claiborne	370,500	185,250*	111,150
1140	Johnson City Area Voc. Ed. H.S.	Voc. Ed.	Johnson City	Wash.	1,250,000	625,000*	200,000
0327OR	Fine Arts Bldg., Knoxville Col.	Hi. Ed.	Knoxville	Knox	278,386		30,850
1147	Cookeville Gen. Hosp.	H.B.	Cookeville	Putnam	1,750,000	450,667	200,000
1177	Orange Grove Schl. Phase II	Hi. Ed.	Chattanooga	Hamilton	581,469	147,398	161,000
0979OR	Charles H. Bacon Hosp.	H.B.	Loudon	Loudon	348,393	40,000	44,000

*Denotes Section 211 money

1112	Walters State Com. College	Hi. Ed.	Morristown	Hamblen	$ 2,867,695	$1,433,847	$ 200,000
1182	Eastern Tenn. Trout Prod. Statyn	B.O.R.	Buf. Sprg.	Grainger	184,940	94,470	36,988
0727OR	West Warren Utility Dist. Sewage Treatment Facility	Sewage	Morrison	Warren	37,000	11,100	7,400
					$24,306,714	$9,105,614	$2,826,405
			VIRGINIA				
0970	Lonesome Pine Airport	Airport		Wise	$ 719,432	$ 359,716	$ 179,786
1052	Lonesome Pine Regn'l Library	Library	Pennington Gap	Lee	222,400	106,263	54,500
1100	Wythe Co. Community Hospital	Hill-Burton	Wytheville	Wythe	2,470,256	1,131,084	490,172
1053	Buchanan Co. Voc. Ed. Center	Voc. Ed.	Grundy	Buchanan	1,100,000	357,500*	
						192,500	239,250
1077	Wytheville Community College	Hi. Ed.	Wytheville	Wythe	971,425	388,570	242,855
0482OR	Wythe Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Wytheville	Wythe	100,000	20,000*	
						30,000	20,000
1101	Tazewell Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Tazewell	Tazewell	375,000	75,000*	75,000
1166	Botetourt Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Fincastle	Botetourt	600,000	195,000*	
						105,000	147,780
1165	Dickenson Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Clincho	Dickenson	375,000	75,000	
						112,500*	75,000
1103	Radford Area Com. College	Hi. Ed.	Dublin	Pulaski	1,701,000	680,400	455,456
					$ 8,634,513	$3,941,033	$1,979,799

*Denotes Section 211 money

Supplements to Federal Grant-in-Aid—Section 214—Continued

WEST VIRGINIA

Project No.	Name of Project	Type	Town	County	Total Cost	Basic	Section 214 ARC
0359OR	Green Acres Mental Ret. Center	PL 88-164	Lesage	Cabell	$ 63,272	$ 38,596	$ 12,021
0796OR	Wood Co. Ret. Center addition.	Hill-Burton	Parkersburg	Wood	30,034	15,017	13,283
0843	Southern W. Va. Reg. Comp. Mental Health.	PL 88-164	Princeton	Mercer	579,850	353,709	110,171
1088	Pocahontas Co. Voc. Ed. School	Voc. Ed.	Marlinton	Pocahontas	750,000	375,000*	225,000
1144	Kanawha Airport.	Airport	Charleston	Kanawha	2,720,000	300,000	200,000
1158	South Branch Voc. Tech. Center	Voc. Ed.	Petersburg	Grant	500,000	250,000*	150,000
1211	Foust Tech. Bldg. Greenville State College	Voc. Ed.	Greenville	Gilmer	100,000	50,000	30,000
1159	James Rumsey Voc. Tech. Center	Voc. Ed.	Hedgeville	Berkeley	1,000,000	500,000*	200,000
1213	Carver Career and Tech. Ed. Center . .	Voc. Ed.	Charleston	Kanawha	1,650,000	315,600*	
						509,400	125,000
1223	Fairmont State College, Science Bldg.. .	Hi. Ed.	Fairmont	Marion	2,800,000	500,000	373,000
1232	West Va. Inst. of Tech.	Hi. Ed.	Montg.	Fayette	1,466,666	488,888	486,571

*Denotes Section 211 money

0522OR	Northern Panhandle Mental Hlth. Center Phase II	PL 88-164	Wheeling	Ohio	$ 562,256	$ 342,977	$ 106,828
1240	Ohio Co. Public Library	Library	Wheeling	Ohio	1,000,000	284,186	140,808
1242	Lakin State Hosp.	H.B.	Lakin	Mason	198,001	99,001	59,400
1234	Princeton Com Hosp.	H.B.	Princeton	Mercer	672,750	336,375	100,000
1205	Grant Memorial Hosp.	H.B.	Petersburg	Grant	1,000,000	500,000	300,000
1222	W. Va. State College Classroom & Office Bldg.	Hi. Ed.	Institute	Kanawha	3,000,000	500,000	400,000
1231	Bethany College	Hi. Ed.	Bethany	Brooke	695,640	231,880	111,000
					$18,788,469	$5,990,629	$3,143,082